

THE LITERARY GAZETTE

AND

Journal of the Belles Lettres, Arts, Sciences, &c.

No. 1579.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1847.

PRICE 4d.
Stamped Edition, 5d.

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS.

THE FUTURE CHURCH!

The Constitution of the Church of the Future: a Practical Explanation of the Correspondence with the Right Honourable William Gladstone, on the German Church, Episcopacy, and Jerusalem. With a Preface, Notes, and the complete Correspondence. By Christian Charles Josias Bunsen, D.Ph.D.C.L. Translated from the German, under the superintendence of, and with additions by, the Author. London, Longmans.

We have transcribed this copious title-page at length, because it defines the contents and nature of a volume which is calculated to produce a very strong sensation in the religious world. The King of Prussia has just given his kingdom an important constitutional change; but it can bear no comparison with the more extensive and momentous views enunciated by his Minister in regard to the Church and the future of Christianity. His correspondence with Mr. Gladstone, then Secretary of State, relating to the establishment of a Protestant bishopric at Jerusalem partly expounds his opinions; but it is in the body of the work itself, that we must look for their deliberate proclamation and maintenance, and gather the large amount of revolution which the author holds to be forthcoming in the condition of the Church and its relations to the State. The example of Prussia is adduced as a precedent, and no doubt of the approaching gradual and general reform is expressed.

The main principle laid down is, that the atonement of Christ was all-sufficient to supersede that portion of the office of a typical priesthood and sacrifice which consisted in Sin-Offering to the Deity, and left only the other division, or Thank-Offering, to be performed. Hence the author argues that the clergy, church, and ecclesiastical polity no longer represent the true priesthood, but that it is universal throughout the entire body of Christians, and rests on the conscience and moral responsibility of every individual. This is a bold doctrine, and one which must shear the professional teachers of much of their high prerogative, nullify them as intercessors between man and his Maker, put an end to the hierarchy and state connexion, and, if we may coin the word, democratise religion throughout Christendom! The Free Church of Scotland, we presume, comes nearly within the category. In regard to the church generally, and especially the episcopal church of England, on the contrary, Chevalier Bunsen holds a widely different tone. "Several persons (says the preface) are now living, who well know, that for the last five-and-twenty years and more I have been endeavouring to form for myself, on historical and theological grounds, an opinion with respect to the form and constitution of the church in all her parts, and who are also acquainted with what I have said and written on this subject, not without a feeling of its present and future importance, on several occasions since the year 1822. Such persons will find in that outpouring of heart which the late occasion seemed to call for, nothing but what was long ago known to them as my settled conviction."

"Yes! and I will add, that the confession is made with that frankness and freedom with which public affairs are always discussed in England, and with that joyful assurance of an impartial hearing which does so much to enlarge the heart, and on which, in this nation, amidst all diversities of opinion, an honest man may always reckon. When, therefore, I bring such a writing as this before the

notice of the public, I may surely expect, both from favourable and unfavourable judges, if at least I am to value their judgment, that they will receive this candid confession of a friend with candid hearts, whether they agree with my views or not. But I could hardly promise myself that even the most favourably disposed readers would gather from that simple outpouring of heart a true and full understanding of that which I really mean, especially as regards the chief practical point, the constitution of the church. For, amidst so many misunderstandings and suspicions, it were not to be expected that a word addressed to a friend, out of the fulness of the heart and at the spur of the moment, and unsupported by proof and explanation, could escape their Scylla and Charybdis. And, on the other hand, it would be difficult to lay before the reader's mind the theological, historical, and canonical foundation of such a confession, without filling a considerable volume; at least according to the prevailing fashion of German writers in treating practical questions, which leaves them at perfect liberty to quit the subject where the positive and practical begin, but on no account to omit commencing the inquiry endless ages before the creation of the world. My first idea, therefore, was to leave this unadorned confession just as it gushed out from the fulness of my heart; and, since it seemed necessary that it should enter into the world, to let it make its own way as it best could, by the force of whatever truth it contained. At the same time, in order to satisfy a natural wish to come to an understanding with respect to the essential character of a practical constitution of the church, I have determined,—laying aside all learned discussion, and simply proceeding from fundamental and generally admitted axioms,—to exhibit, with immediate reference to the necessities of the present time, that which appears to me to be the practical and common-sense foundation of that confession. I wish, without any disguise, to repeat that view of the constitution of the church, from which proceeded that effusion. I have not the slightest intention, by so doing, of involving myself in any literary sword-play. For if that which in my opinion is true, does not become so merely because I say it; so neither will it become false, because others deny and attack it. I leave the decision of the question with the church herself. I do not feel the slightest uneasiness or impatience on this subject. Least of all will I entangle myself in disputes which lie beyond the bounds of the Protestant church, and indeed of Germany also. In publishing the experience and the convictions which I believe I have gained on those matters which are dearest to my own heart, I have no other object but to deliver a faithful confession of these convictions, in aid of a better understanding with those persons in my own country who feel that they stand upon the same foundation as myself. I only beg this one thing of all my readers,—that if any one wishes at all to know what I have thought and still think on that subject, he will judge me according to those unreserved explanations which now accompany the correspondence, and not according to any ideas or principles whatsoever which are imputed to me. What is fair for one, is fair for another."

"The Christian religion lays claim to the whole man, the whole life of man; but man can unfold all his powers only as a member of a free community; the life of man demands for its full exhibition to be life in the state. The church of the second and third centuries lacked both nation and

state; and when, in the fourth century, Christians obtained political rights, the condition of the Roman nation after the removal of the seat of empire to Constantinople was so degraded, that the rise of a truly Christian state was impossible. In the fifth century, indeed, the Germanic races appeared, rich in all the elements of political and ecclesiastical life, but they needed centuries of cultivation. But in later ages a state of things arose which tended to prevent these races from realising the idea of the Christian state. They received their ecclesiastical system in the middle ages, from a foreign priestly caste. The middle ages retained, indeed, the fundamental Christian idea, that the possessor of the full privileges of the church must be invested with the priestly character; but, according to the natural history of all religions, there had crept into Christianity the old typical system of the Jews and heathens, and the idea of the Christian priesthood was falsified by making a mediatorial class the necessary and exclusive possessors of this priestly dignity. In consequence of this representation of the priesthood by the clerical order, and their assumption of the office of mediators, the church became practically merged in the clergy; and the Christian thank-offering of the congregation of worshippers was changed into a propitiatory offering for the sins of the living and the dead,—into the sacrifice of the mass. In the same way the church of the middle ages maintained rightly that the life of the Christian must be framed and regulated according to evangelical principles, and not according to laws foreign to Christianity. But, by the corruption of the fundamental idea of the constitution of the church, the word 'evangelical' came to mean nothing but 'ecclesiastical,' and the term 'ecclesiastical' to be confined to the canons of the clergy. Thus the church of the middle ages occupied a position hostile both to nationality and the state, as well as to the free exercise of speculative thought, and the free investigation of the sacred records. The Reformation demanded on behalf of Christian life the recognition of the universal priesthood of Christians,—on behalf of the Christian state the independence of national and political life. The clergy, on their part, would neither throw open the priesthood, nor surrender the supreme power which they had usurped over the church in general; and in this refusal they were supported by the older dynasties, who lent them the power of the secular arm to make good their pretensions."

The Chevalier proceeds, as he states, "in the first place, to endeavour to prove that the two postulates advanced by the reformers—that of the universal priesthood, and that of the distinction of spiritual and temporal government (or the national independence in spiritual things)—form the real foundation on which every free ecclesiastical constitution must rest; that by these every such constitution must be tested; and that every true restoration will necessarily exhibit an advance and development of these principles in the history of mankind. We shall, then, in the second place, shew that every Protestant ecclesiastical constitution which has been hitherto established is for the future untenable, either as founded upon the remnants of the exploded idea of the Byzantine middle ages, the clergy-church, or as resting upon the bare negation of the episcopate of that church. Those remnants owe their preservation to the merely negative position which the opposing principle has hitherto maintained; while these negotiations owe their continuance to the continuance of

Enlarged 69.]

that one-sided view which called them forth. The church of the future rejects episcopacy in the view taken of it by the clergy-church; and in so doing gives the death-blow to that merely negative system, which rose up as the opponent of the ancient church. Having thus unfolded the general idea of the constitution of the church of the future as contrasted with that of the clergy-church, we shall proceed, in the third place, to seek in the present and actual condition of Germany for the elements out of which such a church may be restored, and to estimate them according to that idea. Thus provided with materials, we shall finally be prepared to apply to Prussia our idea of the church of the future, and to take a comprehensive view of all the questions which regard its inward constitution, as well as its relation to the people, to science, and to the state."

Neither from the miscellaneous character of the *Literary Gazette*, nor from the principle on which it has, during its thirty years' war, been edited, will its readers expect in its page any theological or controversial argument. It is only because this book must create much excitement, and does affect the broadest interests of the human race, that we venture to make its leading features known; and we trust that our extracts will suffice to do so, without our taking any part, *pro* or *con*, in the cause. Of the union between Church and State the author speaks very pointedly:

"No nation enjoys full political freedom unless it possesses a national church polity for the body of evangelical Christians. In the Roman Catholic church, which excludes all co-operation on the part of the laity, the national element cannot be secured against the encroachments of the spiritual power, and the pretensions of the canon law (which is the law of the clergy), by active co-operation of the nation, but only by protective legislative enactments of the government. This state of things leads in some way or other to an understanding between the civil government and the bishops or pope. What we claim for the evangelical church polity is something quite different. We in no wise aim at a state-church—that unfree inheritance of the later Roman empire and of the middle ages. A Protestant state-church, according to our views, is, then, only possible when there is a church-state corresponding to it; that is, when (as in Geneva, from the time of the Reformation and for some centuries after, and in Sweden at the present day) state and church are actually commensurate, and cover each other. It is, however, difficult for such a state of things long to continue—at least wherever liberty of conscience is secured to the citizen, and religious feeling is lively. For the state-church will oppress, with the weight of civil enactments made in her favour, other religious communities, or at least will not allow them to enjoy all their civil rights. First one element, and then another, of the religious life of the nation will thus be excluded, and the church herself at last become a lifeless machine of the state; at all events, in case of conflict with the state, she must be crushed. For, in fact, she can only be a clergy-church; her connexion with the nation is not an organic one, realised in synods of laymen and clergy, but an inorganic one, patched up by means of the authorities of the state, who are supposed by an absurd fiction to be the highest representatives of the church, though perhaps they do not even personally belong to her. A state-church is, in fact, a dangerous political institution, because it is or becomes a political fiction (which always partakes somewhat of the nature of falsehood), and because in almost every case blood and violence attend its footsteps. When powerful, state-churches persecute, as has been seen in England and in Sweden; when feeble, they are crushed by the tyranny of worldly men, as at present in the churches of the Pays de Vaud, where the laymen had no direct part in the legislation of the church, except through the state. We do not, then, desire a state-church. We would, on the contrary, aim at an evangelical national church,

that is, a church which shall as perfectly and spontaneously represent the national life in its relation to God, in the sphere of free moral life, as the state (in the ordinary limited sense) realises the same life in its relation to the world, in the sphere of law. The difference between these two, a state-church and a national church, is very great. The state-church is exclusive, and therefore persecuting and oppressive; the national church is nowise so. One is a church of the clergy, the other a church of the people. The former is, in the present state of Europe, scarcely any where practicable; the latter is so in all cases, where the great mass of the people is not split into so many sects, that no one religious community more than another can claim to be the expression of the national life. The principle of a national church by no means renders it impossible that, under a political constitution which secures equal political rights to all recognised Christian confessions, and civil toleration to all such sects and religions as are not immoral, and therefore injurious to the state, there should still subsist, side by side, several larger ecclesiastical communities in which the national mind finds its predominant expression. In the state of old there could exist but one church, which was, therefore, the state-church. In the state of modern times there may and will be at present, as a general rule, in the West at least two, in the East three national churches, as soon as liberty of conscience becomes a recognised principle of the constitution. It is not the part of true political wisdom to inquire whether such a state of things as this is in itself a misfortune or not, but rather to believe that full liberty of conscience, and therefore of religious life, can never do harm to truth and religion, and is essential for every real advance of the human race.

"But the state is bound to take care that the rights of each recognised national community be duly protected; and not only this, but to supply each of them with the means of maintaining the outward framework of their society, as well as of educating their people and clergy in a manner conformable alike to their wants and to the institutions of the country. It has also to keep a vigilant watch, lest any one of the more extensive communities should exercise its internal discipline at the cost of individual civil liberty, or of the national right of toleration, even in the case of the most insignificant sects. Lastly, its endeavour must be, that all these communities, great as well as small, may be penetrated as much as possible by the spirit of nationality and love of the common country.

"It is (he forcibly remarks a little farther on)—it is a great delusion to believe that popery is necessarily confined to the pope and to Rome; and to suppose that the great spiritual movement of the sixteenth and nineteenth centuries had, in the will of God, in the mind of Europe, and in the solemn reality of the history of the human race, no other import and design than to produce a home-brewed popery, whether Anglican, Lutheran, or Calvinistic. If the view above developed be correct, all those who, consciously or unconsciously, as theologians or canonists, in any way or any place, attempt to bring the claims of the clergy-church into harmony with the Protestant confessions of faith, the Gospel, the practice of the apostles, and the history of the church and its primitive laws, must be involved in an inextricable maze of contradictions. Others, running counter to this tendency, rejected altogether the grand idea of the church as the divine institution for reuniting the human race, thinking that this was the only way of escaping from the ghastly spectre of the clergy-church, and averting the threatened danger of a new popery. The religious wars of the seventeenth century had laid waste the newly-awakened energies of the nations, not only in political and scientific matters, but also in ecclesiastical. It was after those wars that theologians and canonists first began (especially amongst Ger-

mans) to construct systems out of ideas completely lifeless. Thus it is evident that to this very day many Protestant canonists are seriously convinced that the church became extinct at the Reformation, instead of perceiving that it then first began to appear in the world in that full reality of which its former existence was but a shadow."

We shall not enter into any of the statements respecting the church in Prussia, beyond merely noticing that it consists of 6000 Protestant parochial clergymen, with parish-councils and vestries, many assistant preachers and assistant pastors or curates, 17,000 Protestant schoolmasters, and an abundant diaconate to attend to the poor, the sick, the children, and the prisoners. There will be about 60 bishoprics, with 10 deaneries, or superintendencies in each, and every diocese independent. "And now (says the author, after going through all the scheme of Prussian church-establishment and government) in order that in this proposed restoration, that which is essential may not appear on the same level with that which is partly national peculiarity, partly the result of our own imperfect application of our principles, we will endeavour here, at the conclusion of this section, to sum up those principles on which, if our premises be correct, every plan for such a restoration must rest, whatever may be the manner and way, the time, and other conditions necessary for carrying out such a plan.

"First, The supreme authority of the church for purposes of legislation and government rests with the whole body. Secondly, This whole body is represented in the lower sphere by the parochial congregation, in the higher by the provincial congregation. Between these two spheres lies that of the independent church contained in the ecclesiastical circle or diocese, with the bishop and his council. Thirdly, The administrative power is in every case in the hands of a board, the president of which is always a clergyman. Thus the parish-vestry has the pastor, the church-council the bishop, the provincial church-council the metropolitan bishop, at its head. The ministry of the word, as well as the ministry of government, has in connexion with it the ministry of the assistants or deacons, never as an empty title, but always for organic action for and in the congregation. Fourthly, Every board has a distinct circle of personal and corporate duties, for the performance of which it is alone responsible. Thus the parish is responsible for the election of its pastor, and the pastor for the confirmation of the younger members of his flock; the bishop for the admission of a preacher to the ministry, and the provincial assembly for its decrees. To these duties binding upon the conscience correspond privileges insuring freedom of conscience; all ordered according to that highest principle of all evangelical polity, the universal priesthood, that is, the personal moral responsibility of the individual. Fifthly, The rights of conscience must not be violated in the case of individuals any more than of bodies. Sixthly, The administration of the affairs of the church is entirely in the hands of members of the church. Seventhly, The rights of patronage of the state are as much to be regarded as those of private persons; but they must never be permitted to crush the right of appeal on the part of the congregation. Eighthly, In the case of the schoolmasters, church and state are to work together. Ninthly, The government of the state has as such the right of general external superintendence, and the nomination of the superior executive officers, that is, of the bishop and his secular councillors, but it must choose the latter from among the elders or delegates of the circle. The metropolitan bishop is to be chosen by the king from the bishops of the nation, the provincial church-councillor from the body of church-councillors. Tenthly, The government cannot impose upon the church ecclesiastical decrees, nor can a spiritual synod impose them upon the people and the sovereign, nor alter what is established, except in matters under the control of the pro-

vincial
synod
also do
this, the
mons, a
"No
prince
mutual
in this
life in
nation to
age,—w
an expli
governm
gain? fo
two can
Finally
"If w
ther pro
and state
tainly th
the churc
no limita
no path
separati
nature a
tongues
that the
every ut
together
which ar
signed to
the churc
an imago
and beca
visible be
this, we
strip off
tradition
for so lo
lawyers l
and from
much as
church f
principles
obscured
maxims,
into a ver
petrified
but the
have yet
simple pi
solution i
only, tho
according
nal groun
relations
which we
time, the
conscious
feelings
hand, ex
ecclesiast
mer is al
We have
question,
and poin
an end?
"Let u
of the ch
movement
cially hol
is the fou
Instead
reformed
day pre-
and free,
—which
strife, bo
from ind
and wia

vincial synod. As all resolutions of the provincial synod need the royal assent to pass into law, so also do those of the national convocation; besides this, the latter cannot meet without a royal summons, and the laity have in it an unconditional veto.

"Now, whoever is convinced that if people and prince were to meet one another with love and mutual confidence, an incalculable advance might in this way be made in lawful freedom and genuine life in the church, and an answer given by our nation to one of the most difficult problems of the age,—whoever is convinced of this will not require an explicit answer to the question, What would the government and the church have to give up, or gain? for he would see that the interests of the two cannot be conceived of as distinct."

Finally, the Chevalier remarks:

"If what we have hitherto said is true, no further proof is needed that the day of clergy-churches and state-churches is over and gone, and as certainly that of sects and separatists; and that for the church-fellowship of the future, there can exist no limits but the boundaries of the inhabited world, no path but that of love and freedom, no external separation but that which is in accordance with nature and ordained by God, the distinction of tongues and nations. And it will further follow, that the church-fellowship to be striven after by every united nation is one which seeks to knit together in itself all those elements of church-life which are founded upon the nature of man as designed to be a social being, and upon the idea of the church, in order that it may present as perfect an image as possible of divinely freed humanity, and become a living visible member of the invisible body of the Lord. In attempting to prove this, we have endeavoured as much as possible to strip off from the matters under discussion that traditional and professional phraseology by which for so long a time theologians and ecclesiastical lawyers have divorced their language from science and from life, and in consequence have done as much as in them lay to divorce themselves and the church from the same. In particular, have the principles of Protestant ecclesiastical polity been obscured by abstract formulas and lifeless law-maxims, so as at one time to have been evaporated into a vague and impotent mysticism, and at another petrified into a barren formalism, which left nothing but the shadow of life. In this investigation we have yet to consider a few highly important but simple problems of Christian statesmanship, whose solution is infallibly given by two simple principles only, though these require to be differently applied according to the case. It is given, first, on internal grounds by the unhesitating application to the relations and necessities of actual life, of that idea which we have placed at the very head of our treatise, the universal priesthood of Christians, as the conscious realisation of the surrender of the moral feelings to God. And it is given, on the other hand, externally, by the distinct separation of the ecclesiastical and the civil, but yet so that the former is always considered as existing in the state. We have, then, only in conclusion to determine the question, What is the immediate commencement and point of departure for our efforts towards such an end?"

"Let us not be afraid of agitation in the domain of the church; for that law which announces that movement is the sign of energy and life must especially hold good in the spiritual domain, since here is the foundation of all life and development. * * * Instead of the stiffness of the old Protestant and reformed theologians the philosophy of the present day pre-eminently manifests just as large-hearted and free, as Christian and churchmanly a tendency,—which does not desire to bring men to hatred and strife, but to love and peaceableness, and that not from indifference as to truth, but from knowledge and wisdom."

SOUTHERN RUSSIA.

Travels in the Steppes of the Caspian Sea, the Crimea, the Caucasus, &c. By Xavier H. de Hell, Civil Engineer, &c. 8vo, pp. 436. Chapman and Hall.

We do not know that we ever took up a book more easy of review than this. It consists of insulated notices and sketches during a five years' traverse of the country, indicated on the title-page; and all that we have to do is to string them together as if they were beads, and so present them to our readers as a neat and curious article, worthy of their examination and appreciation. The author's primary object was to investigate the geology of the Crimea and New Russia, and solve, if he could, the grand question of the rupture of the Bosphorus; but, fortunately for the general public, he was accompanied by his clever wife, and to her we are indebted for the entertaining and interesting descriptive portions of the volume.

It was in May 1838 that they left Constantinople, after some residence, for Odessa; and here we enter upon our task:

"Kherson, where we arrived in the evening, retains no relics of its ancient opulence, or of the importance it derived scarcely fifty years ago from its commerce, its port, and its admiralty; at present, it exhibits the melancholy spectacle of a town entirely ruined: its population does not exceed 6000 or 8000 souls. Odessa and Nicolaief have dealt it mortal blows, and it now subsists only by its entrepôt for the various productions of the empire, which are conveyed to it by the Dnieper, and forwarded by lighters to Odessa. It has even lost its custom-house for imports, retaining only the privilege of exporting; and beside this, the vessels which take in cargo at Kherson, must first perform quarantine in Odessa. Fevers and the Jews are likewise formidable foes to its prosperity. Expelled from Nicolaief and Sevastopol, the Israelites swarm like locusts in Kherson, and form almost its whole population. Nothing can be more hideous than the appearance of the Russian Jews. Dressed in a uniform garb, consisting of a long robe of black calico, fastened with a woollen girdle, canvass drawers, and a broad-brimmed black hat, they all present so degraded a type of humanity, that the eye turns from them with deep disgust. Their filthiness is indescribable; the entrance of a single Jew into an apartment is enough suddenly to vitiate the atmosphere. We had already had occasion in Odessa to see into what an abject state this people is fallen in Russia; but it was not until we came to Kherson that we beheld them in all their vileness. What a contrast between their sallow faces, disgusting beards, and straggling locks, plastered flat on the skin, their brutified air, and crawling humility, and the easy, dignified bearing, the noble features, and the elegant costume of the Jews of Constantinople! It is impossible to bring oneself to believe there is any thing in common between them—that they belong to the same race, and have the same rules and usages, the same language and religion. But the cause which has produced such a difference between two branches of one people, is a question involving political and philosophical considerations of too high an order to be discussed here; all we can say is, that in seeing the Jews of Kherson, and comparing them with their brethren of the East, we had evidence before us of the depth to which governments and institutions can debase mankind. The streets of Kherson are thronged with these miserable Israelites, who carry on every kind of trade, and recoil from no species of occupation, provided it be lucrative. Their penury is so great that they will run from one end of the town to the other for a few kopeks; and in this respect they are of much use to the stranger, who would be greatly embarrassed if they were not at hand, ready to render him every possible service. The moment a traveller arrives at an inn in New Russia, he is beset and persecuted without ceasing by these officious agents, who place at his disposal their goods, their persons, all they have, and all they have not. It

is to no purpose he threatens them and turns them out a hundred times; they care little for abuse; and do what you will, they sit themselves down on the ground opposite your door, and remain there with imperturbable phlegm, waiting their opportunity to walk in again, and renew their offer. Many a time have we seen Jews thus spend four or five hours consecutively, without evincing the least impatience, or seeming to regret the waste of time they might have employed more profitably, and go away at last satisfied with having gained a few kopeks. It was in the government of Kherson that the plan of forming Jewish colonies was first tried."

From this picture of the Jews in Russia, and, strange to observe, not so far from the Caucasus as the Sidonias of England, we pass to an equally unpleasant drawing of the Russian church and clergy:

"The Russian thinks he perfectly understands and fulfils his religion, if he makes innumerable signs of the cross and genuflections before the smoky picture that adorns his isbas, and scrupulously observes those two commandments of the church, to fast and make lenten fare. His conscience is then quite at ease, even though it should be burdened with the most atrocious crimes. Theft, drunkenness, and even murder, excite in him less horror than the mere idea of breaking fast, or eating animal food on Friday. Nothing can exceed the depravity of the Russian clergy; and their ignorance is on a par with their vicious propensities. Most of the monks and priests pass their lives in disgraceful intoxication, that renders them incapable of decently discharging their religious duties. The priestly office is regarded in Russia not as a sacred calling, but as a means of escaping from slavery and attaining nobility. The monks, deacons, and priests, that swarm in the churches and monasteries, are almost all sons of peasants who have entered the church, that they may no longer be liable to the knout, and, above all, to the misfortune of being made soldiers. But, though thereby acquiring the right to plunder the serfs, and catechise them after their own fashion, they cannot efface the stain of their birth, and they continue to be regarded by the nobility with that sovereign disdain which the latter profess for all who are not sprung from their own caste. The great and the petty nobles are perfectly agreed in this respect, and it is not uncommon to see a pomestnik raise his hand to strike a pope, whilst the latter humbly bows his head to receive the chastisement. This resignation, which would be exemplary if it were to be ascribed to evangelical humility, is here but the result of the base and crouching character of the slave, of which the Russian priest cannot divest himself, even in the midst of the highest functions of his spiritual life."

"The appearance of the popes provokes equal disgust and astonishment. To see those men, whose neglected beards, besotted faces, and filthy dress, indicate a total want of all decent self-respect, it is impossible to persuade oneself that such persons can be apostles of the divine word. As usual in the Greek Church, they are all married and have large families. You may look in vain in their dwellings for any indication of their sacred character. A few coarsely-coloured pictures of saints, and a few books flung into a corner of the room, in which the whole family are huddled together, are the only marks of the profession exercised by the master of the house. As they receive nothing from the state, it is the unfortunate serfs who must support their establishments, and even supply them with the means of indulging their gluttony and drunkenness. It is particularly on the eve of a great church festival that the Russian priest is sure of an abundant harvest of poultry, eggs, and meal. Easter is the most remarkable of these festivals, and lasts a whole week. During the preceding seven weeks of Lent, the Russian must not eat either eggs, meat, fish, oil, butter, or cheese. His diet consists only of salted cucumbers;

boiled vegetable, and different kinds of porridge. The fortitude with which he endures so long a penance, proves the mighty influence which religious ideas possess over such rude minds. During the last few days that precede the festival, he is not allowed to take any food before sunset, and then it may be fairly admitted that brandy is a real blessing for him. It is impossible to imagine all the discussions that take place between the popes and the peasants on these occasions. As the Russian must then fulfil his religious duties whether he will or not, he is at the mercy of the priest, who, of course, makes him pay as dearly as he can for absolution, and keeps a regular tariff, in which offences and punishments are set down with minute precision. Thus: for a theft, so many dozens of eggs; for breach of a fast, so many chickens, &c. If the serf is refractory, the punishment is doubled, and nothing can save him from it. The thought of complaining to his lord of the pope's extortionate cupidity never enters his head; for, assuredly, if he were to adopt such a course, he would think himself damned to all eternity. As long as the holy-days last, the lords keep open table, and every one is free to enter and take part in the banquet. Such was the practice of the *knyas* (princes) and boyards of old, who lived as sovereigns in their feudal mansions, and extended their hospitality to all strangers, without distinction of country or lineage. Many travellers allege that this patriarchal custom still prevails in some families of Great Russia. But here, except on gala days, most of the *pomeshiki* live in such a shabby style as gives but a poor idea of their means or of their dispositions.

"To return to our Easter holidays. The last week of Lent is employed in making an immense quantity of cakes, buns, and Easter bread, and in staining eggs with all sorts of colours. A painter was brought expressly from Kherson to our entertainer's mansion for this purpose, and he painted more than 1000 eggs, most of them adorned with cherubims, fat-cheeked angels, virgins, and all the saints in paradise. The whole farm was turned topsy-turvy, the work was interrupted, and the steward's authority suspended. Everyone was eager to assist in the preparations for merry-making. Some put up the swings, others arranged the ball-room; some were intent on their devotions, others half-smothered themselves in the vapour-baths, which are one of the most favourite indulgences of the Russian people; all, in short, were busy in one way or other. A man with a barrel organ had been engaged for a long while beforehand, and when he arrived every face beamed with joy. The Russians are passionately fond of music. Often, in the long summer evenings, after their tasks are ended, they sit in a circle and sing with a precision and harmony that evince a great natural aptitude for music. Their tunes are very simple and full of melancholy; and as their plaintive strains are heard rising at evening from some lonely spot in the midst of the desert plain, they often produce emotions such as more scientific compositions do not always awaken.

"At last Easter day was come. In the morning we were greatly surprised to find our sitting-room filled with men who were waiting for us, and were meanwhile refreshing themselves with copious potations of brandy. The evening before, we had been sent two bottles of that liquor, and a large basket of cakes and painted eggs, but without any intimation of the use they were to be put to; but we at once understood the meaning of this measure when we saw all these peasants in their Sunday trim, and a domestic serving out drink to them, by way, I suppose, of beguiling the time until we made our appearance. The moment my husband entered the room, all those red-bearded fellows surrounded him, and each with great gravity presented him with a painted egg, accompanying the gift with three stout kisses. In compliance with the custom of the country, my husband had to give each of them an egg in return, and a glass of brandy, after first putting it to his own lips. But the cere-

mony did not end there: *Kooda barinya? kooda barinya?* (where is madame?) *nadlegit* (it must be so), and so I was forced to come among them and receive my share of the eggs and embraces. During all Easter week the peasant has a right to embrace whomever he pleases, not even excepting the emperor and the empress. This is a relic of the old patriarchal manners which prevailed so long unaltered all over northern Europe. In Russia, particularly, where extremes meet, the peasant to this day addresses the czar with *thou* and *thee*, and calls him father in speaking to him.

"The Russians in general (adds the fair writer) are remarkable for gluttony, such as perhaps is without a parallel elsewhere. The rudeness of their climate and their strong digestive powers would account for this. They make five meals daily, and those so copious and substantial that one of them would alone be amply sufficient for an inhabitant of the south. During the repast, a choir of girls stood before the windows and sang several national airs in a very pleasing style; after which they received the usual gratuity of nuts with tokens of the liveliest glee. The Russians are strict observers of all ancestral customs, and Easter would be no Easter for them if it came without eggs or nuts."

Leaving this local of Easter feasting, we have a travelling adventure which exhibits a good deal of the character of the country:

"On arriving at the third post-station, we were surprised to find the house filled with Cossacks and police-officers. Neither postmaster, horses, nor coachmen, were to be seen, and it was plain some extraordinary event had taken place. We were presently informed that a murder had been committed two days before, at a very short distance from the station, on the person of a courier, who had a sum of 40,000 rubles in his charge. The following are the details communicated to us on the subject. A courier arrived at the post-station in the evening, having with him a small valise containing a considerable amount of property. He drank a few glasses of brandy with the postmaster before he resumed his journey, and told him he was not going farther than Kherson, and would return that way next day. That same night some peasants found a deserted carriage on the highway, near Kherson, and were soon satisfied on examining it, that a crime had been committed in it. Several pieces of silver coin were scattered in the straw, as if some one had forgotten them there in his haste, and copious marks of blood were discernible on the ground and in the carriage. These facts were communicated to the police, inquiries were instituted, and the courier's body, with a deep gash in the head, was found in a ditch two or three versts from the station. The driver had disappeared, and the postmaster, an unfortunate Jew, who was perhaps innocent of all participation in the crime, was immediately taken to prison. Such was the state of the case when we arrived at the station and found it all in confusion, and filled with Cossacks. This tragic event threw the whole country into agitation, but it was not until six weeks afterwards that the police at last succeeded in arresting the perpetrator of the deed, in consequence of quite new information, which gave a still stranger complexion to the whole story. By the murderer's own statement, it appeared that he belonged to a family of shop-keepers, and that he had given up his business only to execute a long-cherished project. Some months before the murder he had gone into the Crimea, where he had taken pains to conceal his identity and baffle any attempt to track his steps, by letting his beard grow, adopting the habits and appearance of a mujik, and frequently changing his place of abode. When he thought his measures complete in this respect, he went and hired himself as postillion to the Jew, who kept the post-station before mentioned. He had been waiting more than a month for a favourable opportunity, when the unfortunate courier, who was his victim, arrived. He confessed he had hesitated for some moments before

committing the murder, not from horror of the deed itself, but because he recognised in the courier an old companion of his boyhood. Twice, perceiving that the man was asleep, he had left his seat and got up behind the carriage with the intention of knocking him on the head; but twice his courage failed him; the third time, however, he drew the courier's own sabre, and cleft his skull with it at a blow. Having secured the valise, he threw the corpse into a ditch, and continued his journey to within a short distance of Kherson, where he left the kibitka, changed his dress, cut off his beard, and then entered the city on foot. His family received him without the least suspicion, never doubting but that he came straight from the Crimea; and for more than six weeks he lived quite at his ease, making, like every body else, numberless conjectures respecting the event which was the constant theme of conversation. Meanwhile, several persons having been struck by the resemblance of his features to those of the postillion who had disappeared, they put the police on the alert, and he was arrested just as he was setting out for Bessarabia. He was condemned to a hundred strokes of the knout, and the postmaster was sent to Siberia. The children of the latter were enrolled as soldiers, and all he was worth became the booty of the police. With such penal laws, Russia has little to fear from malefactors. Notwithstanding its vast extent, and its thinly scattered population, the traveller is safer there than in any other country. But this state of things is to be ascribed rather to the political situation of the people, than to the strict administration of the police; and it is easy to conceive that in a country in which there are none but slaves bound to the soil, highway robberies, generally speaking, are morally impossible, because they can scarcely ever yield any gain to their authors."

We have now passed through a whole year of these travels, and in May 1839 set out for the Caspian, intending not only to cross New Russia, i. e. Kherson, Taurid, and Iekaterinoslav, but to deviate here and there as objects are offered for observation:

"On leaving Iekaterinoslav, we proceeded to the famous cataracts of the Dniepr, on which attempts have been ineffectually made for more than a hundred years to render them navigable, and in the vicinity of which there are several German colonies. My husband having, in the preceding year, discovered a rich iron mine in this locality, we had to stop some time to make fresh investigations. I have already spoken so much of the Dniepr, that I am almost afraid to return to the subject. In this part of its course, however, there is nothing like the maritime views of Kherson, the plavicks of the Douthchina, or the cheerful bold aspect of the vicinity of Iekaterinoslav. Near the cataracts, the river has all the depth and calmness of a beautiful lake; not a ripple breaks its dark azure surface. Its bed is flanked by huge blocks of granite, that seem as though they had been piled up at random by the hands of giants. Every thing is grand and majestic in these scenes of primeval nature; nothing in them reminds us of the flight and the ravages of time. There are no trees shedding their leaves on the river's margin, no turf that withers, no soil worn away by the flood: the scene is an image of eternal changelessness. The Dniepr has deeps here which no plummet has ever fathomed; and the inhabitants allege that it harbours real marine monsters in its abysses. All the fishermen have seen the silurus, a sort of fresh-water shark, capable of swallowing a man or a horse at a mouthful; and they relate anecdotes on this head that transport you to the Nile or the Ganges, the peculiar homes of the voracious crocodile and alligator. One of these stories is of very recent date, and there are many boatmen who pretend to speak of the fact from personal knowledge. They positively aver that a young girl, who was washing linen on the margin of the water, was carried down to the bottom of the Dniepr, and that her body never

again ro-
visible o-
tance fro-
tor of the
green with
a neighb-
son, fill i-
ness. O-
rent and
cataracts
above the
gand, in
countless
pursue th-
to bank.
like one
that follo-
only drea-
below the
colonists
founded
sion of th-
to the ba-
of Prussi-
lages, nu-
ous peop-
competer
their wea-
have two
and one
have ren-
Russia:
willed, th-
vation ar-
A visit
of the M-
and more

A Whi-

Two sen-
of fiction
been not
popular a-
gard. The
new or u-
cleverly
Consequ-
full of tal-
of human
the deve-
touches
of obser-
a whole
art. Wh-
the auth-
working
materials
not find
those wh-
tion. Bu-
in the d-
runaway
gentlemen
have a v-
from the
are all o-
usual in
der, whic-
is so dist-
neumen,
far wron-
of a law-
with its
of judge-
terminat-
fratities
could ha-
true, in
of a fello-
of fact ar-
Bailey,
proach to
shot up;

again rose to the surface. A German village is visible on the other side of the river, at some distance from the house of Mr. Masure, the proprietor of the mine. Its pretty red factories with their green window-shutters, the surrounding forest, and a neighbouring island with cliffs glistening in the sun, fill the mind with thoughts of tranquil happiness. On the distant horizon the eye discerns the rent and pointed rocks, and the fleecy spray of the cataracts. Here and there some rocks just rising above the water, one of which, surnamed the Brigand, is the terror of boatmen, are the haunts of countless water-fowl, whose riotous screams long pursue the traveller as he ferries across from bank to bank. All this scene is cheerful and pastoral, like one of Greuze's landscapes; but the bare hills that follow the undulations of the left bank show only dreariness and aridity. The Germans settled below the cataracts of the Dniepr are the oldest colonists of Southern Russia. Their colony was founded by Catherine II. in 1784, after the expulsion of the Zaporogues Cossacks, who were removed to the banks of the Kouban. It is composed solely of Prussian Mennonites, and comprises sixteen villages, numbering 4251 inhabitants, very industrious people, generally in the enjoyment of an ample competence. Corn and cattle form the staple of their wealth; but they are also manufacturers, and have two establishments for making cotton goods, and one for cloth. These Mennonites, however, have remained stationary since their arrival in Russia: full of prejudices, and intensely self-willed, they have set their faces against all innovation and all intellectual development."

A visit to these German colonies, and an account of the Mennonites, well merit extract; but this and more we must reserve for future Gazettes.

A Whim and its Consequences. 3 vols. Smith, Elder, and Co.

THE season has not been prolific in novels or works of fiction; and, with very few exceptions, there has been nothing of the sort so striking, or upheld by popular authorship, as to attract much public regard. There was, therefore, an open field for any new or unknown aspirant; and it has been very cleverly occupied by the writer of *A Whim and its Consequences*. The first volume, in particular, is full of talent, equal to the most touching pictures of human life and descriptions of rural scenery, to the development of character, and to those minute touches of the pencil which prove great acuteness of observation and a peculiar skill in illuminating a whole subject by a brilliant stroke of nature and art. When he becomes more involved in his story, the author ceases to be quite so original; and, working out a plot composed of the rather common materials of the novelist, however ably done, could not find or make occasion for merits similar to those which occur so frequently in the earlier portion. But gipsy-prophecies (though well explained in the *dénouement*), saving persons from bulls and runaway horses, and the Whim itself, i.e. a young gentleman turning gardener in order that he may have a view of society from the valley as well as from the hill (his position by birth and education), are all of the class unusual in reality, although so usual in imaginative inventions. A trial for murder, which occupies about a fifth of the publication, is so distinctly marked by forensic intelligence and acumen, that a critic might fancy he could not be far wrong in ascribing the production to the pen of a lawyer; but we will only say, that this Cause, with its consultations, pleadings, impersonations of judge and counsel, proceedings in court, and termination, is as excellent an exposure of the infirmities of law and the administration of justice as could have been afforded had every syllable been true, and the gladiatorial conflict on which the life of a fellow creature depended been as much matter of fact as we may witness any session at the Old Bailey. The strange fencing by which the approach to a knowledge of actual circumstances is shut up; the cunning devices to meet cunning al-

legations or charges equally remote from the truth; the humane and blandishing manner of throwing out hints to hang a prisoner, whilst professing the finest feelings of compassion only to be lacerated by a sense of duty,

"Like a murderer's knife newly steeped in sweet oil;" the keeping back of genuine evidence, lest it might be so perverted as to ruin the honest hope of innocence, and, in short, all the subtleties, and trickeries, and sophistries; the judicial impatience, and the advocates' ambition to triumph *per fas aut nefas*, as if the entire question were a contest in a debating society,—are all set forth in so prominent a style, that, if we could expect any good result from an exhibition of these evils, we might anticipate some benefit to our criminal jurisprudence from this *vrai-semblable* representation. But we must abandon farther remark, and come to our author, whose opening chapter affords us a fair example of his intellectual and graphic powers:

"A solitary room at midnight; a single wax candle lighted on the table; the stiff dull crimson silken curtains of the bed close drawn; half-a-dozen phials, and two or three glasses. Is it the chamber of a sick man? He must sleep sound if it be, for there is no noise—not even a breath; and all without is as still as death. There is awe in the silence; the candle sheds gloom, not light; the damask hanging sucks up the rays, and gives nothing back; they sink into the dark wood furniture: one could hear a mouse creep over the thick carpet; but there is no sound! Is it the chamber of the dead? But where is the watcher? Away! and what matters it here? No one will come to disturb the rest of that couch; no brawling voices, no creaking doors, will make vibrate the dull cold ear of death. Watch ye the living! The dead need no watching; the sealed eyes and the clayed ears have sleep that cannot be broken. But is it the watcher who comes back again through that slowly opening door? No, that is a man; and we give all the more sad and solemn tasks of life to women. A young man, too, with the broad, free brow gathered into a sad, stern frown. He comes near the bed; he draws slowly back the curtain, and, with the faint ray of the single candle streaming in, gazes down upon the sight beneath. There it lies, the clay—animate, breathing, thoughtful, full of feelings, considerations, passions, pangs, not six-and-thirty hours before. But now so silent, so calm, so powerfully grave: it seems to seize in its very inertness upon the busy thoughts of others, and chain them down to its own deadly tranquillity. It is the corpse of a man passed the prime, not yet in the decline, of life. The hair is grey, not white; the skin somewhat wrinkled, but not shrivelled. The features are fine, but stern; and there is a deep furrow of a frown between the eyebrows, which even the pacifying hand of death has not been able to obliterate. He must have been a hard man, methinks. Yet how the living gazes on the dead! How earnestly—how tenderly! His eyes, too, fill with tears. There must have been some kindly act done, some tie of gratitude or affection between those two. It is very often that those who are stern, but just, win regard more long-enduring, deeper seated, more intense than the blandishing, light-minded man of sweet and hollow courtesies. The tear overtops the eyelid, and falls upon the dark shooting-jacket; and then, bending down his head, he presses his lips upon the marble brow. A drop (of the heart's dew) will be found there in the morning; for there is no warmth in that cold forehead to dry it up. The curtains are closed again; the room is once more vacant of breath. The image of human life upon the table, that decreasing taper, gutters down with droppings like those of a petrifying spring. A spark of fire, like some angry passion of the heart, floats in the melted wax above, nourishing its flaming self by wasting that it dwells in. Then comes back the watcher, with bleared and vacant eyes, and lips that smell of brandy. She has sense enough yet to stop the prodigal consumer of her

only companion of the night; and sitting down, she falls asleep in the presence of death, as if she were quite familiar with the grave, and had wandered amongst the multitudes that lie beneath."

In this brief chapter we ask our readers to note the "minute touches of the pencil" to which we have alluded as proof of "great acuteness of observation, and a peculiar skill in illuminating a whole subject by a brilliant stroke of nature and art." The force of the expressions, "the pacifying hand of death," the "drop of the heart's dew to remain on the cold forehead destitute of warmth to dry it up," the chamber "vacant of breath," are instances in point, and there are many such scattered over these pages. Thus we have the portrait of great youthful strength with "hardy rich brown complexion, where the hair seems to curl from very vigour." Of the effect of a shot received in a duel, we read that the recipient "wavered on his feet, and then dropped slowly down with a motion as unlike a stage death as possible." Of autumn flowers, "stiff as all autumnal flowers are." But it would be tedious to pick out a tythe of these light sparkles, and we will rather try our hand in the selection of a few specimens of a somewhat more extended handling, and only indicative of the same degree of genius.

On our *Early Life*.—"Man wonders why it happens so often that in our first manhood disappointments, bitter as undeserved, fall upon us; why we are crossed in honourable love, thwarted in noble ambition, frustrated in generous endeavour, distracted in a just course, denied our reasonable expectations. Some reply, It is a part of the original curse, and that we must go on struggling and grumbling. Others—better and wiser men, and far more religious—find out that it is to wean us from earthly affections which, when the world is in its spring loveliness, are apt to take too great a hold upon us. Both may be right; yet there may be something of training in it too. We have things to accomplish in our manhood, a course to be run, a contest to fight out; and at that time of youth we are colts which must be bitted and bridled, put at the longe, have the rollers between our jaws; and many a sore mouth and galled withers must be endured before we are fit for the hard rider, Fate, to get upon our back, and gallop us to the end of our career. Does not that filly sporting in the field think it very hard that she may not go on cantering up and down with her head held high, and her nostrils snorting fire, or that she may not go on cropping buttercups and sweet grass—all very reasonable desires for a filly—but must come and be driven round and round a ring, with a long whip at her hocks, and a drunken horsebreaker in the middle, holding her from her joyous freedom by a long cord? Truly, she may well think it a hard case; but she was not made for her own service—nor was man."

A Character.—" 'Profession I have none,' was the man's answer, pouring some water into the teapot. 'They wish to make a parson of me, I believe; but my wishes did not go with theirs. I liked hammering iron, or shooting deer, or planting flowers and trees a great deal better. I was neither fond of preaching nor being preached to; and therefore I studied when I liked, wandered where I liked, read, shot, planted, worked at the forge when I liked. I do believe, from all that I have seen in the world, there has never been a man on earth who did as much what he liked as I have done—except Adam, who had only one thing forbidden him, and did that too.' "

Another Character and Catastrophe.—"The father, who was a thick-necked man, ate too much, and drank too much, at a hot corporation-dinner; and a thin alderman—for there are such things—remarked, that Roberts had eaten and drank enough that night to serve him his whole life. So it did, too; for just as he was peeling his third orange after dinner, and somebody was getting up to make a speech, which nobody was likely to attend to, Mr. Roberts leaned amicably upon his

are convinced that we have done enough to demonstrate that the author can display sound sense on grave topics, affecting sentiment on human vicissitudes and sorrows, quiet humour on subjects susceptible of playful illustration, and simplicity combined—a certainty of aim which exaggerates nothing, but hits the nail upon the head either by a few tappings or a single well-applied stroke. In short, we welcome him as a very smart and able accession to the scanty roll of our most successful living novelists.

Byways of History, from the Twelfth to the Sixteenth Century. By Mrs. Percy Sinnett. 2 vols. Longmans.

The famous Peasant War of Germany, the eventful episode of the Teutonic Order of Knights, and the individual exploits of German leaders, with their strong castles and plundering lives, are thrown together in these volumes (with accessories and accompaniments illustrative of centuries strangely differing from our times) in an extremely popular manner. Nothing of the kind can be more interesting than to trace the marvellous adventures of rude and daring men, the slow progress to a better state of society, and the various effects of new opinions and institutions (the bad as well as the good) in tending to a new organisation of the European family, and to the establishment of Right above Might. The annexed passage from the introduction speaks favourably for the qualifications of the writer:

"The middle ages were called, in the last century, 'the ages of unacknowledged merit;' but they are so no longer; and it is, perhaps, no bad sign of the times that a large and influential party among us should have seemed inclined to make even an over estimate of their merits. It is, doubtless, incomparably better and safer to err on the side of over reverence, than of presumptuous and ignorant depreciation; still, if this should lead us to look with hopelessness and aversion on the age in which we are called upon to act, to creep back for shelter beneath the crumbling ruins of a former time, instead of doing our best to build houses for ourselves, it cannot but be mischievous. Be they ever so unfit for us to dwell in, however, we may at least walk amongst these ruins with interest and admiration, and find in them much that is worthy of attention; it may be, also, lessons peculiarly valuable at the present time. Now, when all things are, for better for worse, obviously tending to diffusion, equalisation, degradation (in the geological sense), we cannot but turn with interest to examine the constitution of those great volcanic forces by which vast regions were at once heaved up to a height apparently beyond the utmost powers of our machinery to attain. As antiquity was the childhood of the world, busying itself with the ever-new delights of its freshly-awakened senses, yet, amidst a thousand aimless sports, recognising by happy intuition the truths 'which we are searching all our lives to find,' the middle ages were its youth, with their pride in individual strength, their exuberant activity of fancy, thirst of action, effervescent passion, their crude notions of honour, and enthusiasm for what was great and noble, their fervent love and boundless reverence. A bold free spirit was abroad, bursting sometimes into frantic excesses, but manifesting itself also in virtues of which we have perhaps lost the measure. One striking characteristic of those ages, once called the 'dark,' but more honourably distinguished lately as 'ages of faith,' is the strong line of demarcation drawn between different classes of society. Our high, and low, and middling classes are now often like the North Sea, or the Bay of Biscay—only parts of the same great world-ocean; it is impossible to perceive the point where they meet it, for they are all mixed and confounded together in its multitudinous waters. In the middle ages, the noble, the peasant, the citizen, the monk, were separated by strong barriers difficult to pass, impossible to overlook. Their education, their habits

of life, were wholly different; their interests, apparently at least opposite; their paths of life lay widely apart. But for that all-pervading religious element in which they were all immersed, a cohesive force for which there is no substitute, it seems that the heterogeneous parts of the social fabric must have fallen asunder."

In proceeding with her task, Mrs. Sinnett paints the movements of medieval Germany in an animated manner; and the earlier times of Prussia, and the influence of the Teutonic knights, are especially illuminated. But amid all this variety, we confess that we cannot make any selections, separable from the masses, which could give our readers any competent idea of the work; and we must therefore be content to tell them, that it is very clever and entertaining, and has been dug out of good old materials with a skilful and painstaking hand.

Political Fame. Pp. 99. Pickering.

EVIDENTLY written by a lady and a poetess (what have such to do with politics?), this is, at any rate, an earnest exhortation to our legislators and statesmen to eschew all selfishness, and bend their energies to the promotion of the general weal. Young ladies are sanguine; and poets are imaginative. We will see if this little book produce any effect on parliament or ministers. The Queen is praised enthusiastically; and the salic law pooh-poohed as a remnant of savagery. We may remember Maria Theresa and Catherine of Russia with different thoughts; but when we look at Spain and Portugal in our own day, we confess our gallantry is sorely tried, and we fancy that a salic law might have saved these countries from a good deal of intrigue and trouble. In a constitutional government like ours, it is of less consequence. Our author remarks, that Louis Philippe, though he "paid many French compliments to our Queen, has no inclination to abolish this law, though he may think a queen a pretty ornament upon a British throne;" but surely this is against her own argument; for the opinion of a possible foe in favour of feminine rule, while he repudiates it in his own kingdom, goes entirely the other way. What we most approve in this little work is the kindly and earnest pleading in the cause of the humbler orders and the poor. Finely does the gentle writer exclaim, "Go, thoughtless children of wealth! go where funeral-piles mark the resting-place of your ancestry! Go where sculptured effigies and lonely mounds rest side by side! Go—pause—reflect!—will ye, dare ye oppress the poor?"

Vestiges of Creation. J. Churchill. 6th edition. THE last words are enough. The 6th edition of a book of this kind shews how much it has attracted the public attention. A conclusive note (altered a little) admits that the author has made some minor modifications, but none affecting his main argument. To us this note (if literally true) involves the conjectural authorship in greater mystery than ever.

The Natural History of the Gent. By A. Smith. Pp. 104. D. Bogue.

A CLEVER and piquant *jeu d'esprit*, satirising the habits of a very numerous class of vulgar annoyances, whose ill-breeding, impudence, and thoughtless or selfish disregard of the feelings of others, well deserve the lash laid upon their shoulders by the writer. We wish we could hope that it would produce any good effect upon such anti-social nuisances, or the yet lower orders (in the lowest depths a lower still) who imitate them.

Review of the Law relating to Marriages within the prohibited Degrees of Affinity. By T. C. Foster, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. Pp. 158. Benning and Co.

RECAPITULATING all the canons against marriages within certain degrees of relationship, and discussing the central arguments *pro et con*, Mr. Foster contends that the existing prohibitions ought to be removed.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

VENTILATION: HEALTH OF TOWNS.

THE following paper on the important public question of ventilation, and how far it may be rendered compulsory by legislative enactments, was read by Mr. J. Toynbee, at the Institution of British Architects, at its last meeting. The author commenced by stating, that the result of the extended investigations, so long conducted by the medical profession, into the nature and treatment of disease, demonstrated that the great duty of every man was to carry out preventive measures. English people seemed to be but little aware of the large amount of disease by which man at the present time is afflicted; and yet the details in Lord Morpeth's recent speech, the returns of the Registrar-General, and statistics from various sources, shewed that among them disease was the rule, and health was the exception. Let it be continually repeated, and never be forgotten, that one-fourth of the children born in England die before they reach their fifth year; and out of 49,089 people who died in London in the year 1846, 22,275 were carried off before they reached the fifteenth year; and only 2241 died of old age, which Boerhaave stated to be the only disease natural to man. In addition to this, it must be known that, as a general rule, when the body is examined after death, whether of a child or adult, one or more organs is found in a state of disease: a fact which induced a physician to state that he looked upon every adult he met in the streets of London as a walking museum of morbid anatomy. If the causes of the 49,089 deaths in 1846 be examined, it will be found that the enormous proportion of 14,368 was from diseases of the organs of respiration. Now it has been shewn that the great source of these diseases was the respiration of impure air. To suggest measures for the removal of this great evil, and to prevent some of the most distressing diseases to which mankind is subject, was his object in responding to the request of the Society that he would deliver the present address. Mr. Toynbee then proceeded to consider the subject in its various bearings. In proof of the necessity for ventilation, he stated that it was of great importance that air should be continually in motion; for, like water, when stagnant, it became offensive and injurious. This was accounted for by the fact, that the air always contained a large quantity of animal and vegetable matter in the form of the ova of infusoria and the seeds of the lower vegetable organisms. But the act of respiration was the great cause of the deterioration of the air. The air in the lungs was exposed to 170,000,000 of cells, having a surface equal to thirty times that of the body; so that during respiration the air was deprived of oxygen, and became loaded with deadly carbonic acid gas, and was rendered totally unfit for a second respiration, being in reality no longer atmospheric air, but a poisonous gas. A second cause of the deterioration of the air is the combustion of lamps, gaslights, candles, &c. A single candle is nearly as injurious to the air as a human being: two fourteen-hole argand burners consumed as much air as eleven men. A third source of atmospheric impurity is the vapour, loaded with animal matter, given off from the lungs and the skin: each of these parts pours out an ounce of fluid every hour; so that, in a church containing five hundred people, twelve gallons of noxious fluid are given off in two hours. A fourth source of bad air in towns is the large quantity of decomposing animal and vegetable matter left to give off its effluvia; and the difficulty there is in the renewal of the air in towns by means of the winds, on account of the vicious mode of their construction and their large size. In reference to the impurity of the air of London, Dr. Mantell states that various classes of infusoria, which he was in the habit of keeping alive in his house at Clapham, all died in London; and it is well known that scarcely any plants will live in London.

It was then stated that certain diseases were dis-

tinctly traceable to the absence of ventilation; viz. fever, consumption, scrofula, deafness, and that most fertile origin of numerous diseases, the common "cold." It was shewn that 120,000 people in England and Wales are always slowly dying from consumption; that there is double the amount of this disease among in-door than there is among out-door labourers; that it was more frequent among women than among men; that in 1839, out of thirty-three milliners who died in London, twenty-eight died of consumption. Mr. Toynbee then declared that, up to the present time, the subject of ventilation had been entirely neglected in the construction of rooms, houses, towns, and cities; that the greatest injury had been inflicted upon mankind by this neglect; and as the population increased, and towns became larger, the evil must become greater, unless remedies were at once carried into effect. Under these circumstances, until society should be sufficiently informed voluntarily to secure its well-being, it was the bounden duty of a government, the enlightened guide of its people, to suggest measures, and see them carried out, to prevent the large amount of misery that the absence of ventilation was producing. The important question, then, was—How far could Government interfere with advantage in enforcing plans of ventilation by legislative enactments.

Mr. Toynbee then submitted the following propositions, for the adoption of Government, to the consideration of the Institute:

1. That no living, sleeping, or work-room shall contain less than 144 superficial feet, or shall be less than eight feet high.
2. That such room shall have one window at least, opening at the top.
3. Also an open fireplace.
4. That in every living, sleeping, or work-room erected in future, some method shall be adopted of allowing the foul air to escape from the upper part of the room.

He then pointed out the practicability of carrying out this provision, either by the introduction of Arnott's valve into the chimney, thousands of which were at this time in operation, and which might also be adapted to existing chimneys, without fear of smoke, by the addition of a simple contrivance which he described; or a distinct channel might be made for the purpose.

5. That every such room erected in future shall have some means of continually admitting fresh air.

6. In every public building in which gas is used, to insist upon the use of plans to carry off the products of combustion, and not to allow them to escape in a room. Various plans having this object are in operation in hundreds of shops, and may be seen in many shops in Regent Street; by their use not only are the goods in the shop saved from injury, but the health of the people is improved. He was happy to hear that in Covent Garden Theatre not a particle of the products of combustion from the gas was allowed to enter the theatre.

7. That all churches, schools, theatres, workshops, workhouses, and other public buildings, shall adopt such methods of ventilation as are approved by the Medical Officer of Health.

Mr. Toynbee pointed out how these desirable objects were to be effected, and shewed that every house and room must be so arranged that it can be supplied with fresh air, to replace the vitiated air which has been removed. Professor Hosking had carried out these plans in every part of his house; and until they were general, the diseases dependent upon the want of ventilation must be a scourge to society. He observed that in all the stables now erecting admirable plans of ventilation were adopted. Having given this subject deliberate consideration, he had arrived at the above conclusions; in which, among many others, he was supported by Dr. Sutherland of Liverpool, and Dr. Guy of London—two of his many fellow-labourers in the public-health cause, whose en-

lightened intelligence was only equalled by their benevolence.

In conclusion, he stated that the various Health of Towns' Associations were at work heart and soul, instructing the masses of the people as to the best means of promoting their physical welfare—a labour in which every enlightened man should join. And he felt that if Government would lend all the aid in its power towards carrying out sanitary measures, not only would an enormous amount of misery be saved, but an extent of happiness would be gained of which we had at present only a faint idea.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.

April 14th.—Mr. T. Winkworth in the chair. The secretary read a communication from Mr. W. C. Fuller on his "vulcanized india-rubber buffers for railway-carriages." The invention consists in substituting a series of rings of india-rubber, separated by iron-plates, for the ordinary spiral-spring. The buffer-rod passes through the centres of the rings, and is protected from being bound by the india-rubber when compressed, by means of a conical flange affixed to the iron-plates. The advantages which this invention appears to possess over the ordinary springs, are great reduction in weight, less liability to get out of order, greater facility of increasing or decreasing the power of the spring, and its ready applicability to carriages already constructed, without increase of cost.

Mr. Ricardo wished to know what would be the compression of the buffer under ordinary circumstances, supposing the length of the india-rubber employed to be three feet. Mr. Fuller stated that the length of stroke required for the buffer is from 10 to 13 inches; that the ordinary strength of the present springs is from 3 to 3½ tons,—that is, 3 tons reduce the circular spring to a flat, while the india-rubber is capable of resisting from 5 to 50 tons.

The next communication read was by Mr. Philip Palmer, "On the application of crown-glass metal to the manufacture of various domestic and other articles." The author commenced his paper by stating, that he did not intend, on the present occasion, to claim the attention of the Society to works of art in glass, but to such as are of recent manufacture, and have arisen out of the repeal of the duty on that material. Before the repeal of the duty, crown-glass was only used for glazing windows and for prints, while the various articles for the table were made from flint-glass. After describing the difference of manufacture employed in the crown and flint-glass, he proceeded to enumerate some of the articles which are now being made of crown-glass, and which were never before made of glass. Among them were the following: A glass dairy-pan for setting of cream; the advantage of using glass instead of zinc, tin, or lead, is its producing a larger quantity of cream,—equal, it is stated, to from 30 to 50 per cent. The next articles enumerated were propagating-glasses for horticultural purposes—these supersede the use of metal-frames, bee and grape-glasses, cucumber-tubes, and seed-protectors; pan-tiles for roofing; and, for domestic purposes, glass-pipes, pickle-jars, rolling-pins, pastry-pans, jugs, &c. The author, having also shewn the application of crown-glass for coloured railway signal-lamps, concluded by stating, "that the success which has attended the exertions of the flint-glass manufacturers, and enabled them to produce their brilliant specimens, will, he fears, make these humbler samples appear dull and uninteresting, until their cheapness and applicability shew in what their advantage consists."

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.

April 20th.—Sir John Rennie, president, in the chair. The paper read was by Mr. Fairbairn, "On the defects in the principle and construction of fire-proof buildings." It commenced by insisting strongly on the danger of making use of cast-iron for beams of large span, to support heavy weights,

without a thorough knowledge of the laws which govern it under the various strains to which it may be subjected. This was illustrated by an account of the falling of Messrs. Gray's cotton-mill, at Manchester. This building was about 40 feet long, 31 feet 8 inches wide, and two stories high, the boilers being below, and the machinery above; over which, instead of a roof, was a water-cistern, covering the whole extent of the building. The first floor was composed of large iron beams, of 31 feet 8 inches span, without intermediate support; on which brick arches were turned, sustaining the whole weight of the upper part of the building. The author then stated that the beams were of a form ill-calculated to bear the pressure; and that the wrought-iron trussing was so defective, that the breaking strain was arrived at before the truss-rod was brought into a state of tension. The consequence was, one of the lower beams broke in the centre, and the building fell. In the discussion which ensued, the trussed-beam bridges so extensively used by Mr. Stephenson and other engineers on railways, were adduced in proof that, by a judicious employment of wrought-iron trusses upon cast-iron beams, large spans might be crossed with safety; and even in some cases where a beam had fractured, the truss-rod had sufficed to support the structure, and enabled the traffic to be continued across the bridge until the repairs could be effected. In all cases, a strength of not less than four to one should be employed; and when exposed to great vibration and sudden shocks, seven or eight to one.

The paper announced for the next meeting was, "On the laws of isochronism of the balance-spring of watches and chronometers," by Mr. C. Frosham.

LITERARY AND LEARNED.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

OXFORD, April 14th.—The first day of Easter term, the following degrees were conferred:—

Masters of Arts.—Rev. F. Bishop, Trinity College, grand compounder; E. T. Turner, fellow of Brasenose College; W. H. T. Jones, Michel scholar of Queen's College; H. Barnett, Christ Church College; Rev. A. Pott, demy, Ier. T. F. Smith, fellow of Magdalen College; Rev. J. G. Mountain, Merton College.

Bachelors of Arts.—W. F. Blandy, Queen's College; R. J. Simpson, Oriel College; T. H. Greene, Balliol College; J. S. Bushby, Brasenose College.

BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

April 14th. *Council Meeting*.—Among the communications were—one from Mr. Fairholt on the discovery of a Roman tessellated pavement at Droitwich; from Mr. R. Cook respecting the discovery of another hoard of Northumbrian stycas in Yorkshire; from Mr. Lukis and Mr. J. W. Lukis on the primeval remains recently brought to light by their researches in the Channel Islands and in Brittany; and from Mr. Leathes on documents in the archives of Abbeville relating to events connected with the history of this country. The Rev. H. C. Wright drew the attention of the Council to the approaching sale by auction of Shakespeare's house at Stratford-upon-Avon.

SYRO-EGYPTIAN SOCIETY.

April 13th.—1. A letter was communicated by Dr. John Lee from Mrs. Whitby, of Newlands, Hampshire, and at present in Malta. This lady, who has interested herself much in the rearing of silkworms in this country, as an occupation for the poor, and who presented a paper on the subject to the British Association at Southampton in 1846, says in her letter: "It grieves me to find the cultivation of silk discontinued in Malta just when the trees had arrived at full bearing. I have made minute inquiries into the cause; and, as far as I can learn, envy and jealousy at the success of a rival destroyed the Government concern, and want of management and perseverance caused the Maltese to give it up. And so senseless was their relinquishment of what might have been made a profitable source of industry to the poor, that they tore

up and cut few which re and injured Government the soil to pr energetic go bestowed up ing."

2. An acco the Syrian S recently di naka, island monument in 52½ inches h 52½ inches h el Kelb, and Persian era. with cuneatic era as those and at Hors fully made, o to the Socie Museum had ment, but th purchased it

3. A comm from Dr. Hi having de Van the nam succession from tion publishe hood of Mala Dr. Hincks p between Sard 4. Letters dated Alexa March 8th.

of antiquity vations for th the fragment the hieroglyph tened paper, have been fo hold. This is Bey. The s inscriptions, of, forwarded second letter in Greek, to torician 't Sarapion. There where s nearly sixty sive stone, w quarry for b Arab encinte the Frank sq sent port (the sought for t Serapis at a water-gate; position in v corresponda to us by Tac Newbold tra hieroglyphs recently disco the separation nur and Senn convent of S scription from Dukhan. Al from ruined Sakety, twel copy of a Gre to Isis and A of Berenice. erected by th transmitted.

5. Mr. Sh stations of G transmitted cluding also with archaeol

up and cut down and burnt 13,000 trees! The few which remain, bordering the roads, neglected and injured; and some 50 or 100 at each of the Government-plantations, attest the capability of the soil to produce plenty of leaves. I trust some energetic governor may one day restore the boon bestowed upon the island by the Marquis of Hastings."

2. An account was transmitted by Dr. H. Yates, the Syrian Secretary of the Society, of a monument recently discovered in the open fields near Larnaka, island of Cyprus, with illustrations. The monument in question is a sculptured stone tablet, 82½ inches high by 27 inches in breadth, with a figure in relief analogous to that found at the Nahr el Kelb, and belonging to the Assyrian or ancient Persian era. The two sides and front are covered with cuneate inscriptions, apparently of the same era as those discovered at Minna by Mr. Layard, and at Horsaabad by M. Botta. Rubbings, carefully made, of these inscriptions, are on their way to the Society. Dr. Yates says that the British Museum had offered 20l. for this remarkable monument, but that the Royal Egyptian Museum has purchased it for 400l.

3. A communication was read by Mr. Cullimore from Dr. Hincks, of Killyleigh, who announces his having determined in Botta's inscriptions from Van the names of five kings in the direct order of succession from father to son. The rock-inscription published by the Society, from the neighbourhood of Malatiah, has its place in the series; and Dr. Hincks presumes that these five kings reigned between Sardanapalus and Nebuchadnezzar.

4. Letters from Capt. Newbold, Madras Army, dated Alexandria, February 9th, 11th, and Cairo, March 8th. The first referred chiefly to the objects of antiquity exposed by the progress of the excavations for the new fortifications. Among these is the fragment of a handsome tablet, fac-similes of the hieroglyphs upon which, taken in thick moistened paper, and pen-and-ink sketches of ditto, have been forwarded to the Society by Capt. Newbold. This tablet is in the possession of Gallice Bey. The same letter contained copies of Greek inscriptions, which the Society had already copies of, forwarded by Mr. Harris, of Alexandria. The second letter contained copies of inscriptions: one in Greek, to the memory of Demetrius, "the rhetorician;" the other in Latin, to Diocletian of Sarapion. These monuments were found at a spot where there are lofty mounds of ruin and rubbish, nearly sixty feet high, with a substructure of massive stone, which has afforded from 1840 a rich quarry for builders. These mounds lie within the Arab enclosure, and between the road leading from the Frank square (the ancient docks) and the present port (the ancient Rhacotis). Sir G. Wilkinson sought for the site of the celebrated temple of Serapis at a mound east of the barracks by the water-gate; but Captain Newbold shews that the position in which these monuments were found corresponds more closely with the descriptions left to us by Tacitus and Strabo. From Cairo Captain Newbold transmitted copies and fac-similes of hieroglyphs in the possession of Nekikiam Bey, recently discovered on the top of a hill which forms the separation between the wadis (valleys) of Senur and Senneyn on the road from Beni-Suf to the convent of St. John. Also a copy of a Greek inscription from a ruined temple on the Jebel el Dukhan. Also copies of tablets, with bas reliefs, from ruined temples near the emerald mines of Saket, twelve hours from Jebel Zubarrah; and a copy of a Greek inscription, from the same vicinity, to Isis and Apollo, which also contains the name of Berenice. A curious design of the buildings erected by the ancient mining colonists was also transmitted.

5. Mr. Sharpe communicated a number of translations of Greek inscriptions, which had been transmitted to the Society at various periods, including also those sent recently by Capt. Newbold, with archaeological remarks.

6. An ingenious paper was read by the Honorary Secretary from Miss E. Lynn, author of *Azeth the Egyptian*, on the spotted skin round the pole before the altar of Osiris.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK:—

Monday.—Geographical, 8½ p.m.; British Architects, 8 p.m.; Medical, 8 p.m.

Tuesday.—Medical and Chirurgical, 8½ p.m.; Civil Engineers, 8 p.m.; Zoological, "Description of Chilian Eggs," by Mr. Yarrell, "New Lepidoptera," by Mr. Doubleday, "New Crustacea," by Mr. White, 8½ p.m.

Wednesday.—Geological, 8½ p.m.; Royal College of Chemistry, 8 p.m.

Thursday.—Royal, 8½ p.m.; Antiquaries, 8 p.m.; Royal Society of Literature (anniversary meeting), 3 p.m.; Zoological (anniversary meeting), 1 p.m.; London Institution (anniversary meeting), 12 a.m.

Friday.—Royal Institution, Mr. C. Lyell, "On the age of the volcanoes of Auvergne, as determined by the remains of successive groups of land-quadrupeds," 8½ p.m.

Saturday.—Royal Institution (anniversary meeting), 8½ p.m.; Horticultural (anniversary meeting), 1 p.m.

FINE ARTS.

NEW SOCIETY OF WATER-COLOURS' EXHIBITION. THE Exhibition of the New Society this year fully maintains the reputation of its members, and is altogether very pleasing in itself, and very gratifying to the admirers of this peculiar branch of English art. There is no ambitious aim at matters beyond the proper reach of the means. From 316 subjects many more than it is convenient for any journal devoted to general information to specify might be selected for just praise; but it will be sufficient for useful public purposes to glance at some of the productions which, from high merit or situation, strike the eye of the visitor most directly in passing through the Gallery with catalogue in hand. In doing so we paused at—

No. 6. "Eil Wagon." By G. B. Campion.—A spunky representation of that clumsy-looking mode of German travelling, so far from the beautiful precision of our stage-coach, before railroads superseded that handsome turn-out (see 153, "The Old Mail: Change Horses," the same). Other pieces by the same artist claim our notice and commendation. Witness two neat and characteristic little things, 53 and 54, "Gypsy Scene," and "Fort Rouge, Calais;" and a still much finer performance, the rich landscape entitled "Morning," 123, in which the glowing description of Thomson is well embodied in the hues of the painter.

No. 10. "Cavan's Well." F. W. Topham.—Is a charming picture of two Irish pilgrims at one of those places where the prayers of piety may be uttered to avert the plague of famine. The scene is in perfect keeping with the occasion, and the human figures full of its feeling. 72, "St. Patrick's Day," by the same, is another Irish subject on a larger scale, and no less characteristic in its treatment. These are the emblems of Paddyland, male and female, old and young, all engaged in the fun and enjoyment which be-long as legitimately to their saints as the devotions at stations. The representation is lively, and the numerous incidents painted with a free and vigorous pencil.

No. 17. "Stoke Mill." Fanny Steers.—One of a variety of sweet natural rural landscapes, which do honour to the taste and skill of a lady artist.

No. 22. "La Reine des Fleurs." F. Rochard.—An example of another class, the picturesquely costumed female, in which style M. Rochard is so piquant and eminently successful. The art of the artist is perfect in displaying the artificial of the subject.

No. 26. "The Village Green," and 251, "The Streamlet," &c. H. Jutsum.—In familiar, country, and youthful scenes, ever fresh and grateful to the sight, particularly if just cleared of the dust of Pall Mall, and other London streets. Mr. J. always makes them what we have said by his facility and truth.

No. 29. "Vanity!! Vanity!!" Alfred H. Taylor.—A kitchen-maid comparing a rose with her blooming cheek, and a delightful bit of humble

coquetry, painted to the life. No. 75, "Hot and Strong;" a poor boy selling peppermint-drops—truth itself, and neither too hot nor too strong for artistic treatment. 91, "Devotion;" three persons grouped in a telling manner, and very highly finished.

No. 36. "Windermere Lake." A. Penley.—Is a noble landscape; the cold misty foreground contrasted with the bright aerial tints over the distant mountain-tops, and every middle object firmly and naturally planted in its due place as regards the perspective. One objection we may urge, not to the work, but to the quotation affixed, with which it not only does not agree, but exactly opposes. 37, "Scarborough Castle," another beautiful view by the same; and 136, "Skiddaw," a view of first-rate ability, in combining power, contrast, depth and light. 181, "The Lone One;" a touching bit of sentiment.

No. 44. "Prince Charles in the Isle of Skye." John Absolon.—The over-wearied Prince, asleep, the head in most admirable repose and the limbs equally at rest. He is watched by a stalwart Highlander, the expression of whose manly countenance is not less ably portrayed; whilst the arms, tartans, and other accessories, impart an effect to the picture which renders it one of the most attractive in the Exhibition. Often as the escape of "Charlie" has been made the painter's theme, it has rarely been treated with more true feeling than in this slight episode. No. 73, "The Chief," is a good figure, but a little bandy. 87. Excellent,—a Spectatorish Sunday morning.

No. 50. "Helvelin." E. Duncan.—The water transparent, the cattle well disposed, the foreground on the right picturesque, and the distance fading into the grey mist of nature, with all her truth. This landscape is a fine specimen of the artist's acknowledged skill in truthfully delineating her various features. See also 61 for another fine bit, and 240 for a perfect scud before a gale.

No. 52. "Evening." J. M. Yoingman.—Not so aspiring an attempt, but a very pretty transcript of native scenery.

No. 55. "La Prigioniera." H. Warren.—Like the "Prince Charles" just spoken of, a conception of intense feeling. A single female figure, in prison, with a ray of sunlight falling through the grated window, and boldly marked on her brow, the pensive cast of which tells her sad story, and how far away, among savage hills and wild brigand life, her thoughts are ranging. Of its class it is a masterly sample. No. 88, "Waiting for Baggage Camels."—One of those arid desert scenes of which the artist is a complete master. No. 218, "John the Baptist preaching," is of a high order, and displays many excellences; yet we cannot say it is a favourite with us.

No. 65. "Gleaners resting." J. H. Mole.—A rustic group of much simplicity and interest.

No. 69. "Going to the Chase." G. Dodgson.—In the antique style, and cleverly executed; but 79, "Sweet Summer Time" (the same), is a yet happier subject, and filled with character more gratifying to our vision and mind.

No. 93. "High Street, Edinburgh." G. S. Shepherd.—A clever view of the old town, and enlivened with a crowd of its inhabitants. But many of them are queer caricature-looking creatures, whose grotesque appearance detracts from the good effect of the buildings.

No. 100. "Hop Gathering." C. H. Weigall.—A rustic and animated scene, pertaining to our southern counties, and presenting greater variety than any other in our rural economy. Mr. W. has executed it with much fidelity and spirit. No. 99, &c. also do credit to his easel.

No. 106. "Roses." Mrs. Margetta.—One of several exquisite flower and fruit pieces by this lady, acknowledged to stand in the foremost rank among the most eminent in this line of art.

No. 111. "Falls of the Machno, North Wales." W. N. Hardwick.—Reminds us of a capital Ruysdael, and is but one instance of the skill with which

Mr. Hardwick seizes the forms of inanimate nature and transfers them to his canvases.

No. 115. "Cromwell reproved by his Daughter, Mrs Claypole, on her Deathbed." L. Hicks.—A historical anecdote, touchingly illustrated. Both the characters and the circumstances are well expressed.

No. 128. "The meeting of Jacob and Rachel." H. P. Riviere.—Is one of very few Scripture pieces, and with some points of considerable talent, is rather marred by an ultra use of eyes, especially in the principal personages, the inapt skipping of the lamb in front of the Jewish damsel, and the thickness of her own ankle.

No. 141. "The Spire of Harfleur" may be taken as a fair average type of the talent with which Mr. R. K. Penson has adorned this year's gallery. It is an agreeable composition, the architectural vista and the church at the termination painted skillfully and effectively.

No. 144. "The Wolf and the Lamb."—The most attractive of the productions of our justly popular Miss Fanny Corbaux. It is a simple and sweet realisation of the blessed advent expected by the pious, at some hitherto unascertainable period (for the oft-predicted millennium has never yet arrived). There may be a little want of simplicity, a little like affectation in the look of the child; but the animals by Miss Louisa Corbaux happily indicate the spirit of the text.

Nos. 155, 162. "Roses." Miss Fanny Harris.—Another Miss Fanny of rare merit. These roses are not unworthy of Mrs. Margaret (see ante).

By No. 161, "Wild Flowers," and other floral pieces, Miss M. Harrison claims nearly a similar place.

No. 161. "Windso Lock." G. Howse; and chosen from the rest of his paintings to point attention to their sweet and natural beauties.

No. 165. "Portrait of Lady Georgiana Codrington." E. H. Corbould.—Cleverly done, in a fancy group, with an attendant in shade, who gives double effect to its brilliancy. No. 200, "Ennui," by the same, is, however, a performance likely to be more generally admired; and No. 212, "The Uncle's Charge" (Babes in the Wood), a popular group, where the ruffians with their horses are taking charge of their innocent victims. The contrast is strong, and the characters well preserved.

No. 170. "The Return." J. Fahey.—An interesting and artist-like specimen of subject, always so ably treated by Mr. F., and in a way to come home to our best feelings.

No. 175. "The Death of Jean Goujon." E. H. Wehnert.—The sculptor was shot during the Massacre of St. Bartholomew, while at work on his scaffolding, finishing bas-reliefs in the Louvre; of which fatal catastrophe his brother artist has made a striking picture. The features of Goujon are rather exaggerated; but there is a fine consenting idea between him and his sculpture, as if they were somehow part of each other—the dying man and the dead stone. There is a vivid degree of sentiment in the whole.

No. 182. "Gipsies encamping at Burnham Beeches." H. C. Pidgeon.—These famous trees, seen from far and wide, are more than once visible in this Exhibition. Mr. Pidgeon has made an excellent study of them, and consequently a very nice woody picture.

No. 187. "The Happy Time, Brittany." J. J. Jenkins; and one of the happiest hits of its class. Never was love-making more explicitly told by the countenances of the parties. What he is saying, might be repeated in the chosen language of rustic Brittany; what she is thinking, is equally apparent; and the pleasing doubtfulness removed, the result may be predicted with like certainty. No. 190, "The Mother's Prayer," is another of the artist's fortunate productions allied to home affections; and "Going with the Stream," No. 207, another love-tale, neatly told, where there is perfect confidence, and not a shadow of doubt.

No. 196. "Meeting-room of the Brewers' Cor-

poration at Antwerp." L. Haghe—beyond which, for colour, individual and expressive character in the heads, general disposition, action, and drawing, we take it, water-colour can hardly go. If we were not honourably assured that it was really water-colour, and nothing else, we could scarcely believe the fact. There is all the effect of oils, and a brilliancy which almost exceeds their highest attainment in that direction; a fine sharpness of touch, as if the vehicle were finer, and a pervading brightness and transparency which are very captivating.

No. 223. "The Ferry."—A specimen of the fine and striking effects of which Mr. H. Mapstone is capable in his landscapes; and No. 229, "The Farrier's Shed," a similar instance of Mr. G. H. Laporte's talent in the faithful portraiture of the horse.

No. 234. W. H. Kearney.—A clever and interesting incident in the life of Columbus, offering a graphic opportunity for pictorial grouping, of which the artist has skillfully availed himself.

We have now run through our task, but feel that we must briefly return to it, to repair omissions of which our deficient notes make us sensible, as we reflect on other contributors in the Gallery, but do not remember them distinctly enough for present observation.

CHARLES I., BY VELASQUEZ.

WHEN any one has discovered, or fancies he has discovered, a most interesting work by a great master, it seems cruel to doubt its authenticity or hesitate to acknowledge its merits. This portrait was found near Oxford, and is held by its possessor to be identical with the painting to which reference is made in the following quotation in its description:

"During the Prince's stay at Madrid, he honoured Velasquez by sitting to him for his portrait, and the picture has often been alluded to by writers upon art. Pacheco (father-in-law of Velasquez), in his work entitled *Arie de la Pintura*, details the proceedings of his son on his second visit to the court of Spain; and informs us that before he had finished the large equestrian portrait of Philip the Fourth (which was delayed by reason of the King's engagements), he received from the Prince of Wales one hundred crowns for the portrait of the Prince which he made in the mean time. It is evident that the picture was highly esteemed by Prince Charles, from the fact of his presenting the painter to one hundred pounds of English money at the present day. De Piles, who lived contemporary with, and wrote the life of Velasquez, and who attended M. Amelot, the ambassador extraordinary, into Spain, after describing the large equestrian portrait of Philip, shewing a nobleness of character which struck all the world, observes, that 'Velasquez was no less happy in painting the portrait of Charles, Prince of Wales, whom he found then at the court of Spain.' Hayley, the poet, who was an excellent Spanish scholar, and had a fine collection of Spanish books, in the notes to his 'Essay on Painting,' mentions that Velasquez had the honour of painting our Charles the First, during his visit at Madrid. The portrait above referred to has, for a considerable period, been regarded as a 'lost picture,' but it is at length recovered from its mysterious obscurity, and is indeed a most superb specimen of the extraordinary powers of the artist. Its pedigree has been carefully traced, and the documents which prove its authenticity are in the owner's possession."

They are not produced, however; and we are left to the evidence of the portrait itself, as yet, to judge of its truly being what is presumed. It is a fine picture, but unlike any colouring of Velasquez with which we are acquainted; the carnations far more glowing, and the whole style resembling an able imitation of Titian. The features are, we think, coarser, or more florid, than Charles could have exhibited, even in his youthful prime, ere cares and sor-

rows had touched them with melancholy expression. These are not refined enough for our ideal of the man. Still, we are unwilling to pronounce an opinion: all we can say is, that we require unquestionable documents to make us believers in this interesting relic (if genuine) of one of the mysterious events in history, the real nature of which has escaped the penetration of research.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

FRANCE.

Paris, April 30, 1847.

THE two Théâtres Français—the *premier* and the *second*—have presented the public this week with two plays of a certain importance,—both in five acts, both written in verse. The most popular of the two is the essay-work of a young man, now on his *début*, M. Jules Barbier; not to be confounded with his homonym, the author of the *Jambes*, which created such a sensation after the Revolution of 1830. His drama has the rare good fortune of exciting the animosity of some, the enthusiasm of others, and of leaving to none the right of indifference. Those critics who assume the mission of proscribing and anathematizing scenic immorality, say that *Le Poète*—such is the title of the new play—is an impure work, which, by its subject and by its form, belongs to no society, no civilisation, and no school whatever. Classical and romantic creeds would both, they add, reject it with equal scorn. But the same critics admit that, in this medley of absurdities and improbabilities, conceived in the hallucination of opium, ether, and *haschich*, talent and true dramatic instincts are discernible.

Other judges, less scrupulous, overlooking what might seem objectionable in the philosophical tendencies of a young man who is still wanting in maturity of conviction, yield to the pleasure of praising with enthusiasm the elegant style, the felicitous contrasts, the sustained interest, which have won plaudits for the new work. Without taking part either with the former or the latter, I will give you a rapid sketch of the play itself. The story treats of a youth enamoured of a young girl, who, from the outset, returns fully the affection he entertains for her. Her name is Læticie; his name is Richard. She is the daughter of an American, a millionaire, and also a likely man for the presidency of his republic. Richard is a poet, and has nought but his poetry in lieu of wealth and glory. Nevertheless, love might unite them; and would certainly accomplish this miracle, were it not that a certain Murray, another American, who covets the wealth of Læticie, throws numberless impediments in his way, in the shape of assassins, bailiffs, and, finally, with a letter from the father of Læticie; he commands her to marry his worthy countryman, who, being in possession of all the secrets of the unfortunate father, might ruin him did he not become his son-in-law.

Læticie, a more obedient daughter than a devoted *innamorata*, strictly fulfils the commands of her parent; so strictly, indeed, that, before her departure, she is satisfied with merely acquainting Richard with the intelligence by a little note, which the traitor Murray contrives to destroy. The poet, hearing no more from his beloved, conceives himself the dupe of base treachery; and his despair consigns him, without defence, to the fatal counsel of one of a few friends, who, believing in nothing on this earth, has determined upon terminating by suicide an existence the object of which he does not clearly see.

This Pierre and Richard concoct some monstrous orgies, the last cups of which are to be poisoned, and on the occasion Richard indulges in much extempore poetry. To the tinkling of glasses, to the obscene songs which assail the ears he joins his voice, hitherto so full of purity; and prepares to pass from the arms of a courtesan into those of pale death. But what ghostly apparition is this which suddenly rises before him? 'Tis Læticie, Læticie herself, whose husband has died

during the y
traced her s
her faithful
finding how
absence. A
she turns av
to the justic
must be cor
man could o
upon suicide
of his reveal
orders, of th
jects; and I
is too late!
the last gas
tween the co
You will p
ing in action
interest is no
in developm
word, it is r
a theatrical
poetry, thou
charm and e
applauded;
public testifi
the intricate
the violent i
been for som
The trage
is from the
same writer
favourably
On this occ
subject, emb
manners un
brothers flou
for his coura
former a get
a favourite o
two is decide
mines, on h
reclaiming h
shame on th
honest man,
recurring fr
familiar of N
client of his
a most ardu
the mother c
purpose of c
Théagène.
the greatest
object; and
declares tha
about to bec
at the unexp
cellus is de
majesté; and
even to the
betrotted of
violence was
the horror o
said, has be
have not sa
point. He h
who imagin
imperial fav
upon him t
Rome. Tru
built; for N
that very e
Rome he h
nouncing br
fication, he
guines agai
would doub
captain, w
the interim
Christianity
slave; and f
emperor, he
bloody palm
accordingly,

during the passage, and who has immediately retraced her steps to join Richard, her chaste friend, her faithful poet. She is surprised, indignant, at finding how much he is changed after so short an absence. Ashamed of having loved such a man, she turns away, and leaves him without listening to the justification—a most lame justification, it must be confessed—which the unfortunate young man could offer. More than ever is Richard bent upon suicide. In the mean while an old domestic of his reveals to Lætie the true cause of these disorders, of this fatal aberration, these sinister projects; and Lætie returns with ready pardon. It is too late! She arrives just in time to witness the last gasp of Richard, and falls senseless between the corpses of the two young men.

You will perceive that the drama is totally wanting in action. The scenes are not well knit, the interest is not gradual, the characters are wanting in development and delicacy of colouring. In one word, it is rather an exercise in versification than a theatrical play, properly speaking; but as the poetry, though slightly monotonous, possesses some charm and elegance, it was listened to, and even applauded; and this favourable disposition of the public testifies to what extent people are tired of the intricate imbroglis, the complicated intrigues, the violent intensity of action, with which they have been for some time past regaled.

The tragedy of the Second Théâtre Français is from the pen of M. Latour de Saint-Ybars, the same writer whose *Virginie* was, if I mistake not, favourably spoken of by the *Literary Gazette*. On this occasion he has selected a purely ideal subject, embodied, as it were, in a picture of Roman manners under Nero. According to him, two brothers flourished at that period, the one famous for his courage, the other for his debauchery; the former a general amongst the Parthians, the latter a favourite of the emperor. The better man of the two is decidedly the younger brother; who determines, on his return from the scene of war, upon reclaiming his elder brother, whose conduct brings shame on their mother. This is not all: this honest man, Marcellus by name, is also bent upon rescuing from the infamous persecution of another familiar of Nero, named Théagène, a young girl, a client of his house. However, the undertaking is a most arduous one; for the emperor himself and the mother of this young girl are in concert for the purpose of consigning her to the tender mercies of Théagène. But Marcellus has determined upon the greatest sacrifices to obtain his praiseworthy object; and when he has no other resource left, he declares that the young girl thus threatened is about to become his wife. Théagène is indignant at the unexpected obstacle. The conduct of Marcellus is denounced to Nero as a crime of *lèse-majesté*; and the prætorians, led by Théagène, come even to the foot of the altar to seize upon the betrothed of the unfortunate Marcellus. All this violence wears a cloak of legality, and this adds to the horror of the situation. Marcellus, we have said, has been denounced to the tyrant; but we have not said by whom, and this is the capital point. He has been denounced by his own brother, who imagines thereby he will acquire a fresh title to imperial favour; and, in fact, Nero at once confers upon him the possession of a whole quarter of Rome. True it is, the present is but a delusive bait; for Nero has determined upon consigning that very evening to the flames the portion of Rome he has thus disposed of. When the denouncing brother hears of this abominable mystification, he at once changes his projects, and organises against Cæsar a popular insurrection. This would doubtless succeed if Marcellus, the famed captain, would take the lead of the rebels. But in the interim Marcellus has been converted to Christianity by the exhortations of a poor Syrian slave; and far from resisting the emissaries of the emperor, he accepts, as a pledge of salvation, the bloody palm of martyrdom. The two brothers die accordingly, faithful to their principles; the eldest

cursing and insulting victorious Nero, the youngest blessing his executioner, and casting a prophetic look upon that degenerate Rome, a prey to the imperial flames, from whose ashes Christian Rome will emerge. Of the *Syrien* who gives his name to the piece no more is said; and I cannot well acquaint you with the fate of the young Emilie, who is saved by this pious slave from the suspicious attentions of Théagène.

To complete the list of dramatic novelties, I must speak of the Spanish company which is now performing in the Théâtre Ventadour (formerly the Théâtre de la Renaissance). The first representation took place last night. The Queen Christina was present. At first she was in her box, but soon after she came, led by her son-in-law, the Duc de Montpensier, and took a seat in the royal box, where was her daughter. The latter wore a dress made exclusively in the Spanish style. While we are upon this subject, I cannot refrain from mentioning that the Queen of Spain forms the main topic of all conversation here. By her prowess in horsemanship, by the levity, the off-hand manner she displays in dashing leading the chariot of state and her own *calèche*, she has completely eclipsed Mdle. Lola Montez. Some very charming letters are in circulation, as written by her to a certain general, with whom she entertains friendly relations. It is said that in the last riot which has roused Madrid, the insurrection, personified by two or three active young fellows, came in most gallant style, whispering their grievances in the ear of the youthful Isabella. And further, to give some authenticity to all these rumours, so improbable at first sight, they are supposed to be quoted from the secret correspondence addressed to an intimate friend by a certain ambassadress, born in Paris, and, by her position, better acquainted than most people with matters occurring in Madrid.

All this, and the capture of Abou-Maza, that redoubted rival of Abd-el-Kader, form the topic of our Parisian gossip for the last two days. Some mention is also made of the third volume of the "Girondins;" but much less than of the first two volumes: if the production of the eighth volume be delayed too long, it is much to be feared that it will excite but little interest in that frivolous world for which, it is easy to perceive, the work of M. de Lamartine is written.

An increase of 100,000 fr. (4000*l.*) is spoken of in the annual grant given by government in aid of the Théâtre Français. One of our *feuilletonistes*, treating this important question, has declared that the aforesaid increase is for the Théâtre Français, the question "to *by*, or not to *by*," of Hamlet. Quotations, you see, are sometimes dangerous.

SKETCHES OF SOCIETY.

MESMERISM.

We were invited to witness an exhibition of the extraordinary effects in the case of Mdle. Prudence, at the Hanover Rooms, on Saturday last, called "oneiromancy." The actor, as she may truly be called, is dressed like a draped statue, with a classic wreath round the head. She sits in an easy chair, on a raised platform, and is thrown into a state of mesmerism by a young French lady, who always attends her. At the wish of any one present, she is thrown, by certain passes of the young lady, into the attitude, and, in fact, acts in dumb show any scene which may be named in writing, and given into the hands of the operator. In the majority of instances she gave the true representation wished for, to the great astonishment of the audience. But a more gross example of deception was never seen. There could be no doubt that the patient was told by the operator, who was always a considerable distance from the audience; and where it was possible for the mesmeriser to be misled, the mesmerisee failed totally; e. g. we wrote for a figure called "La Victoire de Canova;" the operator never having heard of such a general as Canova, could not tell what his Victory referred to;

and the result was, that both were foiled. Other instances of similar failure occurred.

Mdle. Prudence, being a fine woman, exhibits the *poses* very prettily; but a mesmeric *pose plastique* is something rather too preposterous. Apropos, there is an "ecstatic" in Paris now, who prescribes according to the smell and appearance of any person's hair, no matter where the patient may be; she also tells the seat of disease, and prophesies the result. She sits all day in a twilight room, with a physician at her elbow to write prescriptions in form; and visitors throng from all parts of the world to see this medical Sibyl.

ORIGINAL,

AND CURIOSITIES OF LITERATURE.

COLLECTIONS FOR AN ATHENÆ CANTABRIGIENSES.

BY J. O. HALLIWELL, ESQ.—NO. VII.

ARCHER (JOHN).—Fellow of St. Peter's College, ejected in 1644. He is the author of the following works: 1. "The Personal Reign of Christ upon Earth," 4to, Lond. 1643. 2. "Comfort for Believers about their Sinnes and Troubles," 4to, Lond. 1645. This book was ordered by the House of Commons to be "publicly burnt by the hand of the common hangman, some in Palace Yard, others in Cheapside, Smithfield, St. Paul's Churchyard, and the Exchange; and that the Stationers' Company seize the same; and that some of the Assembly of Divines be present at the burning, and declare the abominations of the book to the people; and to find out the author and printer." 3. "Instructions about right beleeving; several sermons leading unto Christ, directing unto faith, and encouraging thereto," 4to, Lond. 1645. 4. "Sensible Sinners are only fitt objects for Mercy by Christ," 4to, Lond.

ARCHER (JOHN).—According to Cole, a member of the University of Cambridge. He was one of the physicians in ordinary to King Charles II., and author of the following works: 1. "Every Man his own Doctor, in two parts," 8vo, Lond. 1671,* republished with a "Compendious Herbal," and a portrait of the author, in 1673. 2. "Secrets Disclosed of Consumptions, shewing how to distinguish between the Scurvy and Venereal Disease; also how to prevent and cure the Fistula by Chymical Drops without cutting; also Piles, Hæmorrhoids, and other Diseases," 8vo, Lond. 1684 and 1693. He appears to have been a great advocate for the medicinal use of tobacco. A copy of his portrait is preserved in ms. Sloan, 4009.

ALLEN (ANTHONY).—A lawyer and antiquary, born at Much Hadham, in Hertfordshire, in the year 1685,† and educated at Eton, whence he proceeded to King's College, and took his degrees, B.A. 1707, and M.A. 1711. He afterwards studied the law, was called to the bar, and by the influence of Arthur Onslow, speaker of the House of Commons, became a master in Chancery. He became afterwards an alderman of the corporation of Guildford, and an useful magistrate in that neighbourhood. He died April 11th, 1754, and was buried in the Temple Church. He collected a biographical account of the members of Eton College, which is preserved in ms. in the library of that institution. He also compiled an English dictionary of obsolete words, which have changed their meaning, and of proverbial or cant words. This latter work was not published, nor is the destination of the ms. at present known. He bequeathed his fortune, and probably his books, to a brother, who was a Turkey merchant. According to Chalmers, his

* On the fly-leaf of the copy of this book in the British Museum is written in a contemporary hand: "The author is to be spoke with at his chamber in a sadder's house, over against the mewe's gate, next the Black Horse, nigh Chairing Cross. His hours there are from 11 to 5 in the evening. At other times at his house in Knightsbridge."

† The register of his baptism is as follows: "1685, June 5th. Anthony, son of William and Bridget Allen." Kindly communicated to me by the Rev. Thomas Randolph, who likewise informs me that there are also entries of the names of four brothers and four sisters in the registers at Much Hadham.

reputation as a lawyer was inconsiderable; but he was esteemed a good classical scholar, and a man of wit and habitual habits.

ALINGTON (SIR GILES).—Had the degree of M.A. conferred upon him by grace of the Senate in 1629. The following curious relation concerning him is taken from Mr. Harl. 4730: * "In 1630, in the month of May, Sir Giles Alington, Knight, fell under a heavy censure in the High Commission Court for a sin of grand abomination, which was thus. This knight, in other things a gentleman of much honor, had, against the advice of the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, and other venerable divines, married the daughter of Mr. Dalton, which was his niece, and the daughter of his own sister; for which incestuous match he was questioned in the High Commission, with whom he tugged hard; and being a man of great estate, he was resolved to spare for no cost which might be serviceable for his acquittal. First, his advocates pleaded that it was not within the Levitical interdiction, where the marriage of the nephew with the aunt is forbidden, but not of the uncle with niece; and when the same purity of reason was urged, Bellarmine's No was produced,—'because,' says he, 'the first everts the natural subjection due from a nephew to his aunt, who must be his underling by the duty of a wife; whereas if a niece do marry her uncle, the natural subjection is rather doubled than destroyed.' But these arguments were rather dilatory pastimes than just evasions. Sir Giles his best refuge was to fly to the Common Pleas, in which court he obtained two rules; one requiring the High Commissioners to shew cause why a prohibition should not be granted; the other, intimating that, if in the interim they proceeded further, a prohibition should be granted. Which so incensed the High Commissioners, as they sent instantly to acquaint the King therewith, who gave present order to the Lord-keeper to let the Judges know he did much dislike such proceedings; whereupon the Court of Common Pleas desisted from further interruption; and it was well they did, for Laud, Bishop of London, grew so high in passion, as he said he would move the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury to excommunicate the Judges who should dare to act in such a prohibition; and in case the Archbishop would not, he was resolved to do it in his diocese, and denounce it himself in St. Paul's, and other churches. Sir Giles, thus stripped of all Common-law protection, became the full butt to receive the keen arrows of a provoked court. Eight bishops and four other commissioners were his judges; and his sentence was—to the King 12,000*l.* fine; to stand obliged in the penalty of 20,000*l.* never to cohabit with or come into the private company of his niece any more; to be committed to prison, or put in sufficient bail, till he and his niece or lady have done penance at Paul's Cross, and at Great St. Mary's, in Cambridge, at a day enjoined by the court. Never was delinquent censured there by a more solemn and venerable assembly and consistory. Many of the commissioners spake excellent well at that time; but Sir Henry Martin, who was one of the number in commission, whose custom it was at such times to outgo others, did then surpass himself."

THE DRAMA

Her Majesty's Theatre.—On Saturday Verdi's *Foscari* was repeated; and on Thursday, the extra night, *Elisir d'Amore*, in which Gardoni played *Nemorino*, and Castellani *Adina*—Lablache taking the part of the mountebank doctor, in which he is unrivalled. Cerito's first appearance and unbounded bounding. Mdlle. Jenny Lind was present at the opera on Saturday, the evening of her arrival: no day is yet fixed for her *début*.

* See also a notice of the circumstance in Peyton's "Divine Catastrophe of the Kingly Family of the House of Stuarts," 12mo, London, 1632. P. 53. There is a pedigree of the Alington family in *ss. Sion*, 1301. He was a branch of the Cecil family. Compare also *Eckard's History of England*, edit. 1730, p. 450, who says that the trial of Alington was a "subject of great discourse and speculation."

Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden.—On Saturday last *Puritani*, which had been announced for the first appearance of Mario, was withdrawn, and the opera of *Semiramide* substituted by command of her Majesty, who, with the Prince, honoured the theatre for the first time with her presence. On Tuesday *Somnambula* was given, with Mario as *Elvino*, Persiani as *Amina*, and Tamburini as the Count Rodolpho, the second soprano *Lisa* by Corbani, and second basso by Polonini, thus making the cast very complete. Thus hurriedly got up, the choruses were defective occasionally, and the celebrated "Vi ravviso" was not effective as sung by Tamburini; in cantabile his voice fails him, consequently the beautiful slow movement was not at all perfectly sung; in the allegro, "Tu non sai," he got on better, the quick passages being more suited to his style; his acting of the part is, however, by far the best we remember to have seen. Persiani is a delightful *Amina* in every way; her singing completely roused the audience into a real *furore*; nothing could be more elegant and joyous than her singing of the well known finale "Ah non giungo." Mario was received with much applause, and sang with his accustomed sweetness, and with somewhat more expression in the finale of the first act especially, with very good effect; he was encored in the beautiful aria "Ah perché." Corbani is much improved, and promises to become a superior singer,—her voice is clear and true. The new ballet, *La Reine des Fées*, though exhibiting no great merits in dancing, is a very pretty one, and contains some novel effects. The audience was numerous and fashionable, and amongst many other musical characters we observed the far-famed Jenny Lind.—On Thursday there was a great treat given to a full house. To have, as we had in an act of *Semiramide*, and another of the *Somnambula*, the delight of listening to Grisi, Persiani, Albani, Corbani, Tamburini, Mario, and Polonini, on the same evening, with the orchestra absolutely under the command of its leader, affords an intellectual gratification of the highest musical order.

Adelphi.—On Monday the Adelphi produced one of those slight ephemeral *pièces de circonstance*, one of those skits, if it deserves the name, which any event of public notoriety is sure to entail upon the metropolis. On this occasion Jenny Lind, the German for Mrs. Harris, was the theme; and her arrival, or non-arrival, the occasion of wit, such as it was. But not much is to be expected in this style of production, which is, nevertheless, sure to elicit fun and laughter for the moment.

Beethoven Quartet Society.—The third season, meeting took place on Monday, at the Rooms in Harley Street. The performers were Joachim, Sauton, Hill, and Rousselot. The programme contained three quartets: No. 4, op. 18, in C minor (composed in 1791); No. 10, op. 74, in E-flat major (1813); and No. 12, op. 132, in A minor (1825-26). Nothing in the style can be more charming or perfect than these renderings of the great musician's grand yet eccentric ideas. The beauties of every passage are brought out with such exquisite skill and taste by the accomplished players, as the society, formed as it is of the connoisseurs of the day, cannot fail to be satisfied with. On this occasion little Joachim added wonder to delight by his extraordinary playing, and really took the place of Vieuxtemps, who was expected, with admirable effect. Of the music, we thought the sublime adagio in C major, in the last quartette called a "Canzone di ringraziamento in modo lirico offerta alla Divinità da un guarito," the gem of the performance: such music cannot be surpassed. It is very pleasing to see how many amateurs assemble at these concerts for really severe music, and how truly every part is esteemed and relished: it augurs well of their taste.

VARIETIES

The Charterhouse Infirmary.—The anniversary, on Monday, filled not only the large saloon in the

Albion with company, but the tables were obliged to be prolonged into the adjacent room. The Lord Mayor presided; and, besides the honorary and other officers of the institution, the chair was ably addressed by Mr. Henry Hoare, Mr. Pownall, Dr. Vivian, Mr. Masterman, and other gentlemen, whose feeling and eloquence attained the gratifying response of a subscription amounting to upwards of 500*l.* Above 50*l.* of this sum was given by the auxiliary society, i.e. by small sums gathered together among themselves by the poor patients and humble mechanics who have been succoured by this (to them) inestimable charity. We have so often pleaded its cause that we will not now repeat any of those statements which shew how merciful are its works, and how precious the blessings it dispenses. Wide as that circle is, it is far too narrow to meet the exigencies of the distressed; and it is to be hoped that general benevolence will be more and more awakened to enlarge its bounds and enable the committee of management to extend to scores the relief which is as yet limited to comparatively a few individuals. Still, thousands have been cured of most painful maladies, and not one death has cast a shadow over the hospital practice. Volumes could not say more in its recommendation!

The Governesses' Benevolent Institution on Wednesday makes its annual appeal to the public, and a brilliant and productive meeting, as has been the case in the last three years, is anticipated. Nor could less be expected when we consider the universal sympathy felt for the class of persons for whose benefit the institution has been formed, the comprehensive and admirable nature of its plan, and the zeal, ability, and justice with which it is conducted.

The Society for teaching the Blind to Read met on Tuesday at the Hanover-Square Rooms, under the presidency of the Bishop of Oxford, who addressed the assembly in an animated manner on behalf of the charity. Above 500 of the poor blind had been taught to read, and the expenditure for the past year was 1138*l.*, leaving a balance of 59*l.* in the hands of the treasurer.

Female American Serenaders.—Under this title seven female performers have opened Crockett's Saloon for banjo, tambourine, triangle, and catanet (*quasi* bone) music, and nigger song. They are thoroughly bronzed, and dressed in fine Indian fashion like *Darkies*, with short kilts, and limbs of the stoutest English form and fabric. Their concert consists of three parts, in which we have Ethiopian, Jim Crow, and other pieces, executed with considerable talent, the *ensemble* being well-conducted, and the whole affair amusing for nearly a two hours' lounge.

The Royal Society of Musicians observed their 109th anniversary on Monday, at the Freemasons' Tavern.—Lord Saltoun in the chair,—and a company about 170 in number. Its income was stated to amount to 2500*l.* per annum. The music, as might be expected, was very interesting; and among those who contributed to it, and were received with great applause, we may mention the veteran Braham, and Parry the indefatigable secretary. A good subscription resulted from the meeting.

Ancient Concerts.—At the second performance, on Wednesday, the Duke of Wellington presided; and the music was finely given by Mad. Caradori, Miss Dolby, Miss Misset, Staudigl, Luckey, Gardoni, Machin, Allen, Barnby, and Mdlle. Luizer, who has reappearance with *éclat* after retiring for some years from public life. She was known to London as a member of one of the German opera companies.

Sir Walter Scott, Bart.—The eldest son and the last of the name of Sir Walter Scott, died of dysentery at the Cape of Good Hope, the 8th of February, on his return to England from India, where he had served for a number of years and reached the rank of Lieut.-Col. of the 15th Hussars. He was born in 1801, married a Miss Jobson, a lady of considerable fortune in Fifehire, who survives him, but has no family. The title is ex-

inct, and only remain Sir Walter's title of the Lockhart brother-in-law arrived with inherited w teemed a w

That Sh to every co the followi

"Fr No Ho Th Al Le Bu Touchst "

I

Hughes' Ib

lar War, post

6. 6d.—Solla

8vo, 4s. 6d.—

vois, post 8vo

of the Future

—Druitt's Su

—Christian I

and-Ink Ske

new edit. po

John, edited

the Floek; "

Brown, 1s. 6d

ledge of the

next's Germ

Vol. I. Part I

Short Notes

by T. Haverl

had; a Poer

America, 8c

4 1/2s. 6d.—P

—The Church

Walker, A.M

6. 6d.—Loral

60. Florentine

Months' Resie

Year of Cons

—Tales for th

The Book of

Poetry, 18mo.

Dictionary, 1

Ditto English

Manual, by T

Cutlery Res

for Voice and

graphia Liter

ation Statute

F. Percival, 4

Teignmouth, 1

—Ditto, Vol.

1848, post 8vo

new edit., 2s.

reduced to 3s

12mo, reduce

Notes, 3 vols.

12mo, reduce

reduced to 8s.

duced to 12*l.*

8vo, reduced

8vo, 3s.—A H

Statistical, by

tare of the Sp

the Preserrati

—Dr. John C

Burns' (Dr.) S

—Ditto Germ

—Loythian's "

—Comper's P

18mo, 3s. 6d.

Lady her ow

Burgh's Comp

History of Ro

Elliot's Hor

Salamanca, p

DENT'S

[This table sh

Indices

1847.

April 24 . .

35 . .

36 . .

37 . .

T

Our letters

too late for us

ting, and the Abbotsford estate descends to the only remaining son of Mr. Lockhart by the first Sir Walter's eldest daughter. This sole representative of the race is a cornet in the army. Mr. Lockhart has set out to attend the burial of his brother-in-law at Abbotsford; Lady Scott having arrived with the corpse at Blackwall. Sir Walter inherited none of his father's genius, but was esteemed a worthy man and honourable officer.

That Shakspeare anticipated all times is known to every commentator, and is curiously proven by the following from *As You Like It*:

"From the East to Western Ind,
No jewel is like Jenny Lind;
Her voice being mounted on the wind,
Through all the world bears Jenny Lind.
All the portraits fairest lim'd
Are but black to Jenny Lind.
Let no face be kept in mind
But the face of Jenny Lind."

Touchstone's false gallop:

"If it can will after kind,
See Omnibus Box and Jenny Lind."

LITERARY NOVELTIES.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Hughes' Iberia won: a poem descriptive of the Peninsular War, post 8vo, 10s. 6d.—Twelve Years ago; a Tale, by the Author of "Letters to My Unknown Friends," fcp. 6s. 6d.—Soltan's Troust of Devon and Cornwall, fcp. 6s. 6d.—Soltan's Mrs. Percy's Byways of History, 2 vols. post 8vo, 12s.—Bunsen's Constitution of the Church of the Future, translated from the German, post 8vo, 9s. 6d.—Droit's Surgeon's Vade-Mecum, 4th edit. 12mo, 12s. 6d.—Christian Privileges, by T. Lewis, 12mo, 3s. 6d.—Pen-and-Ink Sketches of Poets, Preachers, and Politicians, new edit. post 8vo, 7s. 6d.—Barnes' Notes on Luke and John, edited by Cobbe, post 8vo, 2s. 6d.—The Lambs of the Fleet; or, Sermons to the Young, by the Rev. J. Brown, 1s. 6d.—Sollan's (G.) Introduction to the Knowledge of the German Language, 8vo, 6s.—J. C. McLaure's German Grammar, 6s.—Stewart's Conveyancing, Vol. I. Part II. royal 8vo, 2d edit. 22s.—Ferie Sacre; or, Short Notes on the Great Festivals of the Church, edited by T. Haverfield, royal 8vo, 21s.—Baynes' Annals of England: a Poem in Four Books, 8vo, 5s.—The Progress of America, &c., by J. McGregor, Esq., 3 vols. royal 8vo, 6s. 6d.—Pitcairn's Pastoral Letters, 2d edit. 12mo, 2s. 6d.—The Church Mission in Sierra Leone, by the Rev. S. A. Walker, A.M., 8vo, 12s.—Paget's Duties, 12mo, 2d edit., 6s. 6d.—Lorraine's Lays of Israel, 12mo, 3s. 6d.—Napier's Florentine History, Vol. VI., post 8vo, 9s.—Journal of Ten Months Residence in Portugal, 3 vols. post 8vo, 18s.—A Year of Consolation, by Mrs. Butler, post 8vo, 21s.—Tales for the Young, by Hans C. Andersen, 18mo, 3s.—The Book of Fable and Allegory, 18mo, 2s. 6d.—Ditto Poetry, 18mo, 2d edit., 2s.—McAlpine's Pronouncing Gaelic Dictionary, 12mo, 9s.—Ditto Gaelic-English, 12mo, 6s.—Ditto English and Gaelic, 12mo, 5s.—Churchwarden's Manual, by T. Mackreth, 18mo, 2s.—H. Gawthorpe's Ecclesiastical Reader, 18mo, 2s.—Hamilton's Cabinet of Music for Voice and Piano, Vol. II., folio 15s.—Coleridge's Biographia Literaria, 3 vols., 2d edit. 12mo, 18s.—The Foundation Statutes of Merton College, Oxford, edited by E. F. Perceval, A.M., 8vo, 6s.—History of the Monastery of Teignmouth, by Sidney Gibson, 3 vols. 4to, half mor., 6s. 6d.—Ditto, Vol. II., 3s. 3d.—Letters from the Isle of Man in 1846, post 8vo, 6s.—Companion to the Work-Table, new edit., 2s.—Cattlin's North American Indians, 2 vols., reduced to 30s.—Cowper's Homer, by Southey, 4 vols., 12mo, reduced to 15s.—Valpy's Greek Testament with Notes, 3 vols., 8vo, reduced to 28s.—Blackwood Papers, 2 vols., reduced to 7s. 6d.—Doyle's Husbandry, by Rham, reduced to 8s. 6d.—Brougham's Speeches, 4 vols., 8vo, reduced to 11. 16s.—Grattan's, Sheil's, and Curran's, 4 vols., 8vo, reduced to 8s. each.—National Cyclopaedia, Vol. I., 8vo, 5s.—A History of England, Financial, Monetary, and Statistical, by T. Doubleday, 8vo, 12s.—On Lateral Curvature of the Spine, by E. F. Lonsdale, 8vo, 6s.—R. King on the Preservation of Infants in Delivery, &c., post 8vo, 4s.—Dr. John Conolly on Lunatic Asylums, post 8vo, 6s.—Barnes' (Dr.) Sketches of Sermons, new edit. 12mo, 4s. 6d.—Ditto Sermons on Parables and Miracles, 12mo, 4s. 6d.—Lowthian's Narrative of a Visit to Palestine, 12mo, 3s. 6d.—Cowper's Poems and Essays, by Montgomery, 6th edit. 12mo, 3s. 6d.—Ditto, 4th edit. 24mo, 2s.—Johnson's Every Lady her own Florist, 18mo, new edit., 2s.—Rev. W. Burgh's Companion of Hebrew Grammar, royal 8vo, 5s.—History of Rome, by Dr. R. L. Schmitt, 12mo, 7s. 6d.—Zieth's Home, 3d edit. 4 vols., 8vo, 21s. 8s.—The Student of Salamanca, post 8vo, 7s. 6d.

DENT'S TABLE FOR THE EQUATION OF TIME.

[This table shows the time which a clock or watch should indicate when the sun is on the meridian.]

1847.	h. m. s.	1847.	h. m. s.
April 24 . . .	11 58 7.5	April 28 . . .	11 57 25.7
25 . . .	57 56.4	29 . . .	57 16.5
26 . . .	57 45.7	30 . . .	57 7.8
27 . . .	57 35.5		

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our letters from the East and Egypt have reached us too late for use till next week.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENT WATCHES AND CLOCKS.—

J. J. DENT, by Appointment, Watchmaker to the Queen, respectfully solicits from the Public an inspection of his Stock of WATCHES, which has been greatly increased to meet the many purchases at this season of the Year. Ladies' Gold Watches, at 31. 5s. Beautifully enamelled cases ditto, 15s. 12s. Excellent Gentlemen's Gold Watches, 10s. 10s. Silver Lever Watches, jewelled in 4 holes, 6s. 6s. each. Youths' Silver Watches 11. 4s. each.

12 Strand: 33 Cockspur Street; and 34 Royal Exchange.

UNITED KINGDOM LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

8 Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, London: 57 George-street, Edinburgh; 12 St. Vincent-place, Glasgow; 4 College-green, Dublin.

Established by Act of Parliament in 1834.

In 1841 the Company added a Bonus of 21. per cent per annum on the sum assured to all Policies of the Participating Class from the time they were effected.

Parties wishing to secure the benefit of the next division of profits in 1843 should make immediate application.

When the Insurance is for life, only one half the Annual Premium need be paid for the first five years.

Every information will be afforded on application to the Resident Director, E. Lennox Boyd, Esq., No. 8 Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, London, where Prospectuses, &c. may be had.

VICTORIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, No. 18 KING WILLIAM STREET, MANSION HOUSE.

Sir J. Duke, Ald., M.P., Chairman. J. H. Haves, Esq. Deputy Chairman.

Benj. Barnard, Esq. Charles Baldwin, Esq.

DIVISION OF PROFITS.—At the first Special Meeting of this Company, held on the 11th March last, a BONUS, amounting to 25 per cent on the amount of premiums paid, was declared on Policies entitled to participate in Profits.

FOUR-FIFTHS, or 80 per cent of the entire Profits of the Company, will at future divisions be appropriated to all Assureds entitled to share therein. Every Assured is offered by this Company an Assured.

On Policies taken out for the whole term of life, one-half of the annual Premiums thereon may remain unpaid for Five Years.

Parties Assured with the Company are allowed to reside in many of the Colonies, without additional charge; and the Premium required for the East or West Indies, and other extra risks, is more than usually moderate.

Advances continue to be made to Assureds on a reasonable Property or Income; and also on the guarantee of most undoubted personal sureties.

Detailed Prospectuses, and every information, may be obtained by application at the Office, or by letter, addressed to the Secretary.

WILLIAM RATRAY, Actuary and Secretary.

ASYLUM FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIFE

OFFICE No. 72 Cornhill, Established in 1824, for INVALID and HEALTHY LIVES, and for Officers and others travelling or resident abroad.

Chairman—Lieut.-Gen. Sir James Law Lushington, G.C.B.

Deputy Chairman—Charles William Hallett, Esq.

Directors.

John Harvey Astell, Esq. Edward Bedwell Kemble, Esq.

John Forbes, Esq., Resid. Direct. George Palmer, Jun., Esq.

Thomas Fenn, Esq. Foster Reynolds, Esq.

William Edmund Ferrers, Esq. John Clarnont Whitman, Esq.

Medical Officers in London.

Robert Ferguson, M.D., 9 Queen Street, May Fair.

John Forbes, M.D., F.R.S., 12 Old Burlington Street.

Thomas Callaway, Esq., Wellington Street, Borough, Southwark.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THE ASYLUM.

Low Premiums for every year of life.

Ascending Scale, commencing at a very reduced rate, progressing and determinable at pleasure of the world.

Alternative Scale, by which one-third of premium remains on loan, at 4 per cent.

Premiums for the long term of 30 years.

Per cent. per ann. Age 20 . . . 41 6 11 . . . 42 15 6 . . . 43 15 6

Invalid insured at rates adapted to circumstances.

Naval and Military Officers may pay a rate varying with Climate and Service, or a fixed rate for all parts of the world.

Policies on the Lives of others, not necessarily void if the life assured travel beyond prescribed limits.

Loans on Policies which have acquired a purchaseable value.

Formalities waived, so that in certain cases the ordinary references may be dispensed with, should the Company's Medical Officer be satisfied without them.

Policies virtually completed in a day, by the party calling at the Company's House, 72 Cornhill; or, with all convenient speed, by letter to the Resident Director.

Prospectuses may be had on written or personal application.

HENDRIE'S PATENT PETROLINE SOAP

has realised in practice all the promised beneficial effects on exco-riations and eruptive affections of the cuticle. The "Cosmetic Petroline Soap," for the habitual use of the toilet, is found to have an agreeable de-ment influence on the hands, and on the most delicate skin; or in the nursery, for infants. The "Petroline Shaving Soap" is peculiarly bland and balsamic, allaying the irritation felt in the employment of the ordinary alkaline compositions.

A more detergent antiseptic, with additional petroleum, named "Disinfectant Soap," is prepared for inveterate cuticular affections of long standing; and, from experience in several public schools, where it has been employed in washing children's heads, it has proved an efficient specific for, and a complete protection against, the troublesome complaint known as "ringworm."

The Disinfectant Soap, being at a moderate price, is available for all classes; and is used with great success in purifying linen after infectious diseases; indeed, the use of it may, in many cases of typhus and other contagions, be considered a beneficial antidote.

R. HENDRIE.

PERFUMER TO HER MAJESTY,

12 AND 13 TICEBOURNE STREET, ROBERT'S QUADRANT.

BALDNESS EFFECTUALLY REMOVED.—

A SURGEON residing in Cork, having in the course of his Practice had his attention particularly directed to, and acquired great experience in the treatment of CAPILLARY DISEASES, is happy to inform those persons who are afflicted with BALDNESS (whether in youth or advanced life), that they may by a most simple process, RE-PRODUCE that necessary Ornament.

Parties applying will require to enclose a small quantity of Hair, and a Fee of Half-a-Guinea, by Post-office Order, or Stamp, in favour of Surgeon EDWARD WILLIAMS, 13 Henry Street, Cork, when the necessary instructions will be forwarded by return of Post, Cork, April, 1847.

GOVERNESSES BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

Under the Patronage of

HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY.

H.M. QUEEN ADELAIDE.

H.R.H. THE PRINCE ALBERT.

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.

H.R.H. THE DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER.

H.R.H. THE DUCHESS OF CAMBRIDGE.

H.R.H. THE GRAND DUCHESS OF MECKLENBERG-STRELITZ.

This Institution has for its objects—

1. Assistance to Governesses under temporary difficulty, administered privately by a Committee of Ladies.
2. Annuities to Aged Governesses.
3. Provident Annuities on Government Security; and a Saving's Bank.
4. Registration, without expense, to facilitate engagements.
5. A Home for the disengaged, in Harley Street.
6. An Asylum for the Aged.
7. A College and a Form of Examination.

The first five branches are in full operation.

THE ANNIVERSARY DINNER

WILL TAKE PLACE AT

THE LONDON TAVERN,

ON WEDNESDAY, THE 28TH APRIL, 1847.

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE,

IN THE CHAIR.

List of Strangers.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF RUTLAND.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND.
The Right Hon. the EARL OF ELLESMERE.
The Right Hon. the LORD STANLEY.
The Right Hon. the LORD SANDON, M.P.
The Right Rev. the LORD BISHOP OF LLELAND.
The Right Hon. the LORD PERSHIAN.
The Right Hon. the LORD MAYOR.
SIR RICHARD P. GLYS, Bart.
SIR CHARLES FORBES, Bart.
SIR FELIX BOOTH, Bart., F.R.S.
SIR GEORGE STEPHEN.
HECTOR BAXTER, Esq.
BENJAMIN BOND CARBELL, Esq., M.P., F.R.S., F.S.A.
GEORGE F. CARMER, Esq.
W. J. HILLESDEN COLQUHOUN, Esq.
WILLIAM CRAKE, Esq.
DR. CRUCEF.
THOMAS DEAN, Esq.
GEORGE FORBES, Esq.
JOHN HOLMES GIBSON, Esq.
JOHN WILLIAM HALE, Esq.
HENRY HALLAM, Esq., F.R.S.
EDMUND HALLSWELL, Esq., M.A., F.R.S.
LUKE JAMES HANSARD, Esq.
ROBERT HART, Esq.
GEORGE H. HEAD, Esq.
JOHN HELBERT HELBERT, Esq.
THOMAS CHARLES HIGGINS, Esq.
HENRY THOMAS HOPE, Esq.
CAPTAIN LAMONT, R.N.
ANDREW MACLEW, Esq.
REV. J. R. MAJOR, D.D.
J. LELY OSTER, Esq.
J. E. PIERCE, Esq.
ARTHUR POTT, Esq.
MAJOR-GENERAL ROLT, C.B.
PRIDEAUX SELBY, Esq.
JOHN HENRY VIVIAN, Esq., F.R.S.
CORNELIUS LEA WILSON, Esq.

Tickets 21s. each.

C. W. KLUGH, Secretary.

Office, 32 Sackville Street,

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

EXTRA NIGHT, THURSDAY, April 29, 1847.—**1. PURITANI.** Elvira, Madame Castellan; Enrichetta, Madame Solari; Giorgio, Sig. Lablache; Arturo, Sig. Gardoni; Walter, Sig. Giubilei; Bruno, Sig. Dal Fiori; Riccardo, Sig. Coletti.

Divertissement, comprising the talents of Mlle. Cerito, Mlle. Rosati, Mlle. Marie Taglioni, Mlle. L. Grahn, M. Perrot, M. St. Leon, and M. P. Taglioni.

After the Opera, the first Ballet of **LALLA ROOKEE.** Mlle. Cerito, M. St. Leon, M. Perrot, Mlle. Casan, Honore, Jullien, L'Amoureux.

To conclude with the admired Grand Ballet, **CORALIA** (omitting the first two tableaux), comprising the "Moonlight Scene." "Garden Scene," and the celebrated "Aquatic Palace of the Ondines." Coralia, Mlle. Carolina Rosati; the Knight Holdebrand, M. P. Taglioni—his Squire, M. Gouret; Bertha, Madame Petit Stephan—her Page, Mlle. Honore; the Duke, M. Gouret; Fraulondino, M. Venzani; Ulrich, M. Di Mattia.

Tickets, Stalls, and Boxes to be obtained at the Box-Office, Bow Street, and at Messrs. Cramer, Beale, and Co.'s, 301 Regent Street.

The Doors will be opened at half-past Seven o'clock, and the Performance will commence at Eight.

ONE THOUSAND POUND PRIZE PICTURES.

TURKEY.—Subject, Baptism of Christ in the Jordan. These competition Works of Art have been put in preparation. The canvases are 15ft. by 11ft. This Exhibition has been honoured by a private visit by H.R.H. THE PRINCE ALBERT, and is now open to the Public, daily, from 9 till 6. Admission, 1s.; Families of five, 5s. Picture Gallery (late Chinese Exhibition), Hyde Park Corner.

BRUNETTI'S MODEL OF ANCIENT JERUSALEM.

BRUNETTI'S MODEL OF ANCIENT JERUSALEM.—Recent visitors: the Duke and Duchess of St. Alban's, Bishop of London, Dowager Countess of Glasgow, Lady Diana Boyle, Hon. G. F. Boyle, Lady Hodgson, the Baroness de Sternberg, Lord and Lady Castlereagh, Hon. and Rev. Montague Villiers and family, Lady Rodd, Archbishop of Bedford, Earl of Hopetoun, Lord and Lady Colville, &c.—413 Piccadilly. Illustrated by a gentleman every hour: 11 till 5; 7 till 9.—Admission, 1s.; Children and Schools, 6d.

LONDON LIBRARY, 12 St. James's Square.

Patron—H. R. H. PRINCE ALBERT.

This Institution, first opened in May, 1841, now offers to its Members a collection of books, Manuscripts, and Prints, of the most valuable and new and complete Catalogue of which is far advanced through the Press. Additions are constantly making to the Collection, including almost every new work of Interest and importance, either in English or Foreign Literature.

Terms of Admission: Entrance Fee, Six Pounds; Annual Subscription, Two Pounds; or, Entrance Fee and Life Subscription, Twenty-six Pounds. The Society year commences on Saturday the 1st of May, on which day the Annual Subscriptions of the Members become payable.

By order of the Committee, J. G. COCHRANE, Secretary and Librarian.

SALES BY AUCTION.

The Italian Gallery of Edward Solty, Esq., deceased.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE AND MANSON respectfully inform the Nobility and Connoisseurs, that they will **SELL BY AUCTION** at their Rooms, King Street, St. James's Square, on **SATURDAY, the 5th of May**, by order of the Executors, the Collection of Italian Pictures of the Raffaele period, formed by Edward Solty, Esq., deceased, whose profound knowledge and discriminative taste, particularly in Italian art, have established the reputation of this noble collection throughout Europe.

Further particulars will be given.

The Valuable and Important Collection of Pictures of the late John Procter Anderson, Esq.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE AND MANSON respectfully inform the Connoisseurs and Public, that on **SATURDAY, May 15**, they will **SELL BY AUCTION**, at their Great Room, King Street, St. James's Square, by order of the Executors, the very important and valuable Collection of chiefly **ITALIAN** and **FLEMISH** PICTURES of John Procter Anderson, Esq., deceased, of Farley Hall, Berks.

Further notice will be given.

LITERATURE AND ART.

BRITISH INSTITUTION, PALL MALL.

The Gallery for the EXHIBITION and SALE of the WORKS of BRITISH ARTISTS is open daily from Ten till Five.

Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 1s.

WILLIAM BARNARD, Keeper.

THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS OPENED THEIR THIRTIETH ANNUAL EXHIBITION ON MONDAY LAST. Gallery, 53 PALL MALL, near St. James's Palace.

Admittance, 1s. Catalogue, 6d.

JAMES FAHEY, SECRETARY.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION for the ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

The next Meeting will be held at OXFORD, and will commence on **WEDNESDAY, the 25th of June, 1847.**

JOHN TAYLOR, Esq., General Secretary, 2 Duke Street, Adelphi, London.

THE SHAKESPEARE SOCIETY.

The SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING OF MEMBERS will be held on **MONDAY NEXT, the 30th instant**, at the Rooms of the Royal Society of Literature, No. 4 St. Martin's Place, Trafalgar Square, at which the attendance of Subscribers is solicited, at 3 o'clock, p.m., precisely. By Law 15, no member can vote who has not paid his subscription for the current year, which, however, can be paid to the Treasurer at the Meeting.

By order of the Council.

April 22, 1847. F. G. TOMLINS, Secretary.

Persons desirous of obtaining information relative to the Society are requested to apply to Mr. Rodd, the Society's Agent, 9 Great Newport Street, Long Acre.

ROYAL LITERARY FUND: instituted 1790,

Incorporated 1818, for the Protection and Relief of Authors of genius and learning, and their families, who may be in want or distress.

PATRON—Her Most Gracious Majesty THE QUEEN.

PRESIDENT—The Marquis of LANSDOWNE, K.G.

The 5th ANNIVERSARY DINNER of the Royal Corporation of the Literary Fund will take place at the LONDON TAVERN, on **WEDNESDAY, May 12.** HIS EXCELLENCY CHEVALIER BUNSEN, PRUSSIAN MINISTER, in the chair, supported by his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, the Lord Bishop of Lincoln, the Earl of Arundel and Surrey, his Excellency the Right Hon. Sir Stratford Canning, Sir John E. Sullivan, Bart., Sir Henry Ellis, K.H., the Dean of Westminster, Chevalier Heheler, R. M. Milnes, Esq., M.P., W. Ewart, Esq., M.P., G. P. R. James, Esq., and by the following

STEWARDS: His Excellency Baron Brunnow, the Russian Minister; His Excellency M. Van de Weyer, the Belgian Minister; The Lord Bishop of Lichfield; The Lord Viscount Palmerston; The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor; Sir Charles Lemon, Bart., M.P.; Sir Josiah John Guest, Bart., M.P.; Sir John Henry Pelly, Bart.; Benjamin Bond Campbell, Esq., M.P.; G. B. Aylmer, Esq., M.A., F.R.S.; A. von Arnim, Esq., M.P.; Professor Ansted, M.A., F.R.S.; Professor Bernaldozzi, L.L.D.; Thomas Coates, Esq.; Kyre Evans, Esq.; Peter Cunningham, Esq.; Rev. J. A. Kneller, D.D.; Professor Edward Forbes, F.R.S.; Richard Ford, Esq.

Tickets, 12s. each, may be had of the Secretaries, and at the Chambers of the Corporation, 73 Great Russell Street.

OCTAVIAN BLEWITT, Sec.

ART-UNION OF LONDON.—THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING to receive the Council's Report, and to distribute the amount subscribed for the purchase of Works of Art, will be held in the THEATRE ROYAL, on **TUESDAY NEXT, the 27th inst.**, at 11 for 12 o'clock precisely.

The Receipt for the current year will admit.

His Royal Highness the DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE will preside.

GEORGE GODWIN, Honorary Secretaries.

LEWIS POCOCK, 4 Trafalgar Square, April 16, 1847.

ROYAL COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS.

Her Majesty's Commissioners HEREBY GIVE NOTICE:—

1. That Oil Paintings, intended for exhibition according to the notices already published by order of the Commissioners, are to be sent to Westminster-hall, between the hours of Ten and Five, on any day from Monday, the 31st of May, to Saturday, the 5th of June next inclusive; but no painting will be received after Saturday the 5th of June.

2. Each exhibitor is required to send, together with his work, a letter containing his name and address, with such title or quotation descriptive of his work as may be intended for publication, subject to the approval of the Commissioners. The name of the exhibitor is also to be written on each specimen sent by him.

3. The artists may send their works in frames or not as they please; in the event of frames being sent, it is requested that they may be of moderate width.

4. The artists or their agents will not be permitted to enter the hall at the time of depositing the works sent for exhibition; but one or more days will be appointed for the exhibition or retouching the pictures after they shall have been arranged. No picture will be allowed to be retouched except by the artist himself.

5. Every possible care will be taken of the works sent, but in case of injury or loss the Commissioners will not be responsible.

By command of the Commissioners, C. L. EASTLAKE, Secretary.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.

The GENERAL ANNUAL MEETING of the Society, for the Election of the President, Vice-Presidents, Council, and Officers, for the ensuing Year, and for other business, will be held on Thursday, the 29th instant, at the Society's House, St. Martin's Place, Trafalgar Square.

The Chair will be taken at Three o'clock precisely.

RICHARD CATTERMOLE, Secretary.

BOOKS IN THE PRESS.

New Work by Box.

On the 30th inst. will be published, price 1s., the Eighth Number of

DEALINGS with the FIRM OF DOMBEY

AND SON,

Wholesale, Retail, and for Exportation.

By CHARLES DICKENS.

With Illustrations by HAELOT K. BROWNE.

London: Bradbury and Evans, Whitefriars.

Comic History of England.

In a few days will be published, price 10s. 6d., handsomely bound in cloth,

THE FIRST VOLUME of the COMIC HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

By GILBERT A. SBECKETT. Illustrated by LEECH.

* The Eleventh Number, price 1s., will be ready on the 30th inst.

London: Published at the Punch Office, 55 Fleet Street.

A Romance of the present day.

On the 26th will be ready at all the Libraries, in 3 vols. post 8vo, price

A WHIM and its CONSEQUENCES.

London: Smith, Elder, and Co., 65 Cornhill.

On May 1st, 366 pages, 8vo, boards, price One Shilling,

WOOD LEIGHTON; or, a Year in the Country.

By MARY HOWITT.

Forming the Third Volume of "The Parlour Library."

"As a specimen of cheap literature, one of the boldest speculations ever attempted."—*Cheltenham Journal.*

London: Simms and McIntyre, 13 Paternoster Row, and 36 Donsall Street, Bristol.

THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW, No. XIII.—MAY.

On the 30th instant, price 6s.

CONTENTS:

1. IRONS' WHOLE DOCTRINE OF FINAL CAUSES.

2. NATURAL HISTORY OF THE DOG.

3. STATE OF SCOTCH TOWNS.

4. LIVES OF LORD LOVAT AND DUNCAN FORBES.

5. POPULAR SERIAL LITERATURE.

6. MADAGASCAR, MADEIRA, TAHITI.

7. PAINLESS OPERATIONS IN SURGERY.

8. THE NEW PLANET.

9. POLITICAL ECONOMY OF THE FAMINE.

10. NOTICES OF RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Edinburgh: W. P. Kennedy, London: Hamilton, Adams, and Co. Dublin: J. M'Glashan.

STARTLING NOVELTIES in the LADIES' GAZETTE OF FASHION for MAY, the only work that contains the correct SUMMER FASHIONS (price one shilling, post free, in 6d. any other work; all the Paris Fashions and Out-door Costumes in every variety. 50 Figures, 150 new Patterns, 35 Walking Dresses, 50 Vests, Pelisses, Mantlets, &c., 60 Bonnets, 11 Caps, Children's Dresses, &c. A superb Coloured Giant Plate (size, 194 inches), besides other large Plates. Descriptions, Tales, Poetry, Guide to Signs of London, Knitting, Netting, and Crochet.

G. Berger, Holwell Street, Strand; and all Booksellers.

South on Accidents.

On the 30th instant, 8vo, price Five shillings, with Woodcut.

HOUSEHOLD SURGERY; or, HINTS ON EMERGENCIES.

By JOHN F. SOUTH, Surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital.

EXTRACTS FROM AUTHOR'S PREFACE.

"The object of this work is to give some useful hints as to the means which all people have in their power to employ when accidents happen which require immediate attention, and no medical man is at hand and cannot be obtained for hours. Such cases are neither few nor unimportant, and many serious consequences, nay even death, may be prevented, if a judicious person, having been put on the track, make use of the remedies almost every house affords."

"As my work ran on it struck me that I might render it more extensively useful by giving some simple rules for the treatment of broken limbs and other accidents of not unfrequent occurrence on board ship and in the outskirts of colonies, where doctors, and no medical man is at hand and cannot be obtained for hours. Such cases are neither few nor unimportant, and many serious consequences, nay even death, may be prevented, if a judicious person, having been put on the track, make use of the remedies almost every house affords."

The Rules I have laid down will be easily comprehended, and will answer in most cases."

Nearly ready, with Maps, 2 vols. 8vo.

A HISTORY OF GREECE. Vols. 3, and 4.

By GEORGE GROTE, Esq.

Containing—

1. History of Early Athens, and the Legislation of Solon.

2. Grecian Colonies.

3. View of the Contemporary Nations surrounding Greece.

4. Grecian History down to the first Persian Invasion, and the Battle of Marathon.

John Murray, Albemarle Street.

Nearly ready, with Portrait, 8vo.

AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIR

of SIR JOHN BARROW, Bart. (late of the Admiralty), including various Observations, Reflections, and Reminiscences. Public and Private at home and abroad, from Early Youth to Advanced Age.

John Murray, Albemarle Street.

BOOKS PUBLISHED THIS DAY.

Human Longevity and Happiness.

DR. SOUTHWOOD SMITH'S PHILOSOPHY OF HEALTH. Third Edition. Sewed, 4s.; cloth, 6s.

C. Cox, 12 King William Street, Strand.

New Tale by Miss Martineau.

THE BILLOW and the ROCK. Sewed, 1s.; cloth, 1s. 6d.

Also,

FEATS ON the FLOOD. Sewed, 1s.; cloth, 1s. 6d.

"These Tales will be read with delight through every generation in a house."—*Quarterly Review.*

See also new number of *Edinburgh Review.*

C. Cox, 12 King William Street, Strand.

The Transportation System.

SETTLERS and CONVICTS; or, Recollections of Sixteen Years' Labour in the Australian Backwoods.

By an EMIGRANT MECHANIC.

2s., sewed; 3s., cloth.

"Though circumstances, some of which will be seen in the narrative, have compelled the publication of this little work anonymously, the utmost reliance may be placed on its veracity; and the author, in every instance, is able to substantiate the facts he states, with the plain names, and dates of every event."

C. Cox, 12 King William Street, Strand.

THE STUDENT OF SALAMANCA.

By the Author of "Peninsular Scenes and Sketches."

William Blackwood and Sons, Edinburgh and London.

MURRAY'S HOME AND COLONIAL LIBRARY.

Post 8vo.

SKETCHES OF GERMAN LIFE, and Scenes from the War of Liberation in Germany. From the German.

By SIR ALEXANDER DUFF GORDON, Bart.

John Murray, Albemarle Street.

In 8vo, price 10s. 6d. cloth,

A SECOND SERIES OF LECTURES.

By JOHN FOSTER.

Selected from the Author's Manuscripts, and edited by J. E. RYLAND, Esq.
The first series, in fcp. 8vo, second edition, price 6s. cloth, may still be had.

London: Jackson and Walford, 18 St. Paul's Churchyard.

INTERESTING BOOKS FOR YOUNG PERSONS.

In fcp. cloth, price 5s.

THE WOODEN WALLS OF OLD ENGLAND:

or, Lives of Celebrated Admirals.

By MARGARET FRASER TYTLER.

Also, by the same Author, Third Edition,

TALES OF THE GREAT AND BRAVE.

Containing Memoirs of Wallace, Bruce, the Black Prince, Joan of Arc, Richard

Coeur de Lion, Prince Charles Edward Stuart, and Napoleon Bonaparte.

Fcp. cloth, price 5s.

Also,

TALES OF THE GREAT AND BRAVE. Second Series.

Containing Memoirs of John Sobieski, of Poland; Peter the Great, of Russia; Henri de la Roche-Jouquiin; Holzer; and the Duke of Wellington.

Fcp. cloth, price 5s.

London: J. Hatchard and Son, 187 Piccadilly.

Firmen Didot, Frères, and Co., Paris,

ROYAL DICTIONARY OF THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES:

Including Technical Terms of Arts, Manufactures, and Sciences, Naval and Military Language, Law, Trade, and Commerce, Geographical and Mythological Terms, Grammatical Difficulties, Synonymy, Etymology, Phraseology, and Pronunciation.

By FLEMING and TIBBINS, Prof. Univ. Paris.

2 very thick volumes, royal 4to, 5s. 5s.

"Incomparably the best Dictionary of the two languages in existence."

London: F. Didot and Co., Amen Corner, Paternoster Row.

In 2 vols. fcp. 8vo, Twelve Shillings,

THE FALL OF NINEVEH; a Poem.

By EDWIN ATHERSTONE.

Also, by the same Author,

THE LAST DAYS OF HERCULEANEUM:

a Poem. 3s.

THE SEA-KINGS IN ENGLAND: an Historical Romance. vol. 15s.

William Pickering, 177 Piccadilly.

In 8vo, price 15s.

NAOLOGY; or, a Treatise on the Origin, Progress, and Symbolical Import of the Sacred Structures of the most ancient Nations and Ages of the World.

By JOHN DUDLEY, M.A.

View of Humberstone and Sibley, Leicester-shire; some time Fellow of Clare Hall, Cambridge; and Author of an Essay on the Identity of the River Niger and the Nile.

Livingston, St. Paul's Churchyard, and Waterloo Place; and Crossley, Leicester.

The late Rev. Robert Anderson.

In small 8vo, price 6s., the Fourth Edition of

PRACTICAL RELIGION exemplified by LETTERS AND PASSAGES FROM THE LIFE OF the late Rev. ROBERT ANDERSON, Perpetual Curate of Trinity Chapel, Brighton.

By the Hon. MR. ANDERSON.

Livingston, St. Paul's Churchyard, and Waterloo Place.

The Rubrics.

In 8vo, price 10s. 6d.

(Dedicated, by permission, to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury),

AN HISTORICAL INQUIRY into the TRUE INTERPRETATION OF THE RUBRICS IN THE BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER respecting the SERMON and the COMMUNION SERVICE.

By the Rev. BENJAMIN HARRISON, M.A. Student of Christ Church; Domestic Chaplain to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Livingston, St. Paul's Churchyard, and Waterloo Place.

Early Education.

EARLY INFLUENCES.

Now ready, in small 8vo, price 3s. 6d., the Second Edition of

By the Author of "Truth without Prejudice."

Livingston, St. Paul's Churchyard, and Waterloo Place.

Of whom may be had,

TRUTH without PREJUDICE. Third Edition.

In small 8vo, price 7s. 6d.

By the Author of "Truth without Prejudice."

Livingston, St. Paul's Churchyard, and Waterloo Place.

Price 5s.

LETTERS FROM THE ISLE OF MAN in 1846.

"This little volume is full of interesting information respecting a miniature territory, and will prove an agreeable and acceptable contribution to the stores of our literature. . . . These 'Letters from the Isle of Man' are valuable in many points of view: they are written in an agreeable vein, full of ease, and with a perfect exemption from every species of affectation. . . . This little volume gives us, briefly indeed, but satisfactorily, history, description, and every important characteristic of the island. . . . It is a volume with curious, agreeable, and interesting information."—*Manchester Guardian*.

Some of the superstitions and popular customs are curious and interesting."—*Critic*.

Saunders and Oddy, Conduit Street.

Now ready, in 2 vols. 8vo, with Map, &c., 31s. 6d. bound,

NARRATIVE OF A

JOURNEY ROUND THE WORLD, PRINCIPALLY OVERLAND.

By Sir GEORGE SIMPSON,

Governor in Chief of the Hudson's Bay Company's Territories in North America.

The great novelty of this expedition arises from its having been principally performed *Overland*. The position and influence of the author, his enterprise and scientific attainments, have enabled him to make extensive additions to our limited knowledge of the various interesting portions of the globe which he traversed. The contributions to the geography of the Great American Continent, in particular, over which he proceeded from Canada to Vancouver, will be found extremely valuable, as well as his notices of the various tribes of the aborigines with whom he came in contact; his residence at Sitka, and account of the Aleutian Archipelago; his descriptions of Kamtschatka and Siberia; and his journeys over those vast regions of the Russian Empire, concerning which we have hitherto received such scanty information.

HENRY COLBURN, Publisher, 13 Great Marlborough Street.

European Library.—New Volumes.

Now ready, price 5s. 6d.

HISTORY OF THE NORMAN CONQUEST.

By AUGUSTIN THIERRY.

Translated from the 7th Paris Edition by WILLIAM HAZLITT, Esq.

Vol. 1, with a Portrait and Memoir of the Author. (To be completed in Two Volumes).

D. Bogue, 56 Fleet Street.

Mr. Albert Smith's New Work.

Now ready, to be had of all Booksellers, price One Shilling.

NATURAL HISTORY OF THE GENT.

By ALBERT SMITH.

Profusely Illustrated.

D. Bogue, 56 Fleet Street.

Now ready, Part III., Price One Shilling, of the

"GREATEST PLAGUE OF LIFE;" or, the Adventures of a Lady in Search of a Good Servant.

By ONE WHO HAS BEEN "NEARLY WORRIED TO DEATH."

"Nothing can exceed the life-like smartness of this admirable picture of domestic miseries."—*Illustrated London News*.

D. Bogue, 56 Fleet Street; and all Booksellers.

New Book of Travels.

Now ready, with Illustrations, price 12s.

TRAVELS IN PERU during the YEARS 1838-42, on the Coast, in the Sierra, across the Cordilleras and the Andes, into the Primeral Forests.

By Dr. J. J. VON TSCHUDI. Translated by THOMASINA ROSS.

"These travels are among the most interesting that have lately appeared. The book is full of personal adventure. The regions traversed, besides being in great part little known, abound in remarkable characteristics; and the author has brought us back both the latest and, upon the whole, perhaps the most comprehensive account we have yet had of the vast tract of country which still, after various curtailments, retains the name of Peru."—*Daily News*.

D. Bogue, 56 Fleet Street.

In 8vo, price 5s. sewed, or 6s. cloth lettered,

LETTERS ON THE CRIMINAL CODE.

By a BARRISTER OF LINCOLN'S INN.

Stevens and Norton, Law Booksellers and Publishers, Bell Yard, Lincoln's Inn, and 194 Fleet Street; and J. Hatchard and Son, Piccadilly.

New Magazine for Children.

Now ready, price sixpence, the First Part of The

PLAYMATE.

Illustrated with Fifteen Woodcuts, and a Coloured Etching.

Joseph Cundall, 12 Old Bond Street.

In crown 4to, cloth, gilt and lettered, price 10s. 6d.

C I C E R O: a Drama.

By the Author of "Molle's State Trials."

London: Simpkin, Marshall, and Co., Stationers' Hall Court; and B. Knapton, 43 High Holborn.

In 2 vols., price 21s. cloth,

A YEAR OF CONSOLATION.

By Mrs. BUTLER (late FANNY KEMBLE).

Also,

1. Journal of a Residence in Portugal. 2 vols. 18s.

2. Memoir of the Rev. H. F. Cary. 2 vols. 21s.

3. George Lovell. By Sheridan Knowles. 3 vols.

31s. 6d. Edward Mozon, 41 Dover Street.

Dr. Millingen's New Work.

Just ready, in 1 vol. 8vo,

MIND and MATTER. Illustrated by Considerations on Hereditary Insanity, and the Influence of Temperament in the Development of the Passions.

By J. G. MILLINGEN, M.D., M.A. First Class Surgeon to the Forces; late Resident Physician of the County Middlesex Pauper Lunatic Asylum at Hanwell, &c. &c.; Author of "The Curiosities of Medical Experience," "Aphorisms on Insanity," &c.

H. Hurst, King William Street, Strand.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, No. CLXXII.

Is just published.

CONTENTS.

1. CRACOW in 1815 and 1846.
2. SAINTS' LIVES and MIRACLES.
3. PRISON VISITING.
4. ARABIAN PHILOSOPHY.
5. THE EMIGRANT, by Sir F. HEAD.
6. THE MARIAN EXILES.
7. PRIMITIVE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF ENGLAND.
8. SCHOOLS OF DESIGN.
9. THE ROCK and the BILLOW: HISTORICAL FICTIONS.
10. STATUTE LAW REFORM.
11. THE SPANISH MARRIAGES.
12. A PLEA FOR RAGGED SCHOOLS.

London: Longman and Co. Edinburgh: A. and C. Black.

A Cheap Edition of 20,000 copies. Price 3d. each, or 21s. per 100.

EXPLANATION OF THE MINUTES OF COUNCIL ON EDUCATION.—THE SCHOOL in its relations to the STATE, the CHURCH, and the CONGREGATION.

John Murray, Albemarle Street; to be had of all Booksellers in Town and Country.

GREAT REDUCTION in the PRICE of GERMAN BOOKS—in consequence of the Alteration of the Duty, Messrs. DULAU and CO. beg to call attention to the great Reduction they have recently made in the Price of German Books, a large stock of which they have constantly on sale. Catalogues may be had gratis, on application, or will be forwarded by post on receipt of eight postage stamps.

A NEW CATALOGUE OF ELEMENTARY FRENCH and ITALIAN WORKS.

Dulau and Co., Foreign Booksellers, 37 Soho Square.

New Edition, 1 vol. 8vo, price 12s.

A UNIVERSAL PRONOUNCING and CRITICAL FRENCH-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, upon an entirely new Plan, containing about 30,000 Terms, Names, Acceptions, Phrases, Modes of Expression, and New Words, not in any Lexicography, to which is added a Dictionary of French and English Sea Terms and Phrases for the use of the Navy.

By N. G. DUFIEF.

Also, New Edition, 2 vols. crown 8vo, price 16s.

DUFIEF'S NATURE DISPLAYED in her MODE OF TEACHING FRENCH.

Dulau and Co., Foreign Booksellers, 37 Soho Square.

In crown 8vo, cloth,

GLEAMS OF THOUGHT reflected from the Writings of MILTON: Sonnets and other Poems.

By LORD ROBERTSON.

London, W. S. Orr and Co.; Edinburgh, Fraser and Co.; Dublin, J. M'Glashan.

A New Edition in 1 vol. demy 12mo, with Woodcuts, 7s.

THE CRUSADERS; or, SCENES, EVENTS, and Characters, from the Times of the Crusades.

By THOMAS KEIGHTLEY.

London: John W. Parker, West Strand.

Fcp. 8vo, 5s.

MOTHERS and GOVERNESSES.

By the Author of "Aids to Development," "Memorials of Two Sisters," &c. &c.

London: John W. Parker, West Strand.

The Sixth Edition, with Woodcuts, bound and gilt, 8s. 6d., of

DOMESTICATED ANIMALS, considered with reference to Civilization and the Arts

By MARY ROBERTS.

By the same Author.

WILD ANIMALS. Third Edition, 3s. 6d.

THE ANIMAL and VEGETABLE PRODUCTIONS OF AMERICA, 3s. 6d.

London: John W. Parker, West Strand.

NEW WORKS.

The CHURCH of the FUTURE;
or, an Inquiry into its Prospects, Constitution, and Import, with especial reference to the Church of Prussia. By the Chevalier C. C. J. BUNSEN. Translated under the Author's superintendence. Post 8vo, 9s. 6d.

TRAVELS in the EAST. By CON-
STANTINE TISCHENDORFF, Editor of the "Codex
Ephraïmi Rescriptus," "Codex Frederico-Augustanus," &c.
Translated from the German by U. E. SHUCKARD. 16mo,
6s. 6d.

SIXTY LECTURES on the SEVE-
RAL PORTIONS of the PSALMS, as they are appointed to
be read in the Morning and Evening Service of the Church of
England. By the Rev. R. B. EXTON. 8vo, 12s.

The BYWAYS of HISTORY, from
the Twelfth to the Sixteenth Century. By Mrs. PERCY
SINNETT. 2 vols. post 8vo, 18s.

YOUTHFUL LIFE and PIC-
TURES of MADAME; being the Autobiography of MADAME
SCHOPENHAUER. Translated from the German. 2 vols. fcp.
8vo, 12s.

HISTORICAL CHARADES. By
the Author of "Letters from Madras." Fcp. 8vo, 5s.
"Full of capital exercises for youthful ingenuity, this little
volume is fairly history in sport, furnishing useful informa-
tion in earnest besides agreeable pastime."—*Literary Gazette.*

MATERIALS for a HISTORY of
OIL-PAINTING. By CHARLES LOCK EASTLAKE, Esq.,
R.A. 8vo, 16s. [In a few days.]

A MANUAL of ENGLISH AN-
TIQUITIES. By J. ECCLESTON, B.A., Head Master of
Sutton Coldfield Grammar School. 8vo, with numerous En-
gravings on Wood, 21s. [In a few days.]

The CALENDAR of the COLLEGE
of PRECEPTORS: containing the Rules and Regulations of
the Association, a full List of its Patrons and Members, the
Inaugural Address delivered at the Examination in January,
and a Statement of the Objects of the Institution. 8vo,
2s. 6d. [In a few days.]

Mr. MACAULAY'S LAYS of AN-
CIENT ROME. New Edition. With numerous Illustrations,
Original and from the Antique, by G. SCHARF, Junr.,
engraved on Wood by S. WILLIAMS. Fcp. 4to, 21s.; morocco,
42s. (by Hayday.)

CRESY'S ENCYCLOPEDIA of
CIVIL ENGINEERING, Historical, Theoretical, and Prac-
tical. 1 very large vol. 8vo, upwards of 3000 Woodcuts, 73s. 6d.

LOUDON'S ENCYCLOPEDIA
of GARDENING: its History and Present State; its Theory
and Practice. 8vo, 1000 Woodcuts, 50s.

Mrs. LOUDON'S AMATEUR
GARDENER'S CALENDAR: or, Monthly Guide as to what
should be avoided as well as what should be done in a Gar-
den. 16mo, numerous Wood Engravings, 7s. 6d.
[On Wednesday next.]

ESSAYS on the PURSUIT of
TRUTH, and on the PROGRESS of KNOWLEDGE. By
SAMUEL BAILEY. Author of "Essays on the Formation
and Publication of Opinions," &c. Second Edition. 8vo,
9s. 6d.

Dr. LATHAM'S LECTURES on
SUBJECTS connected with CLINICAL MEDICINE, com-
prising DISEASES of the HEART. 2 vols. 12mo, 16s.

Dr. A. T. THOMSON'S LONDON
DISPENSATORY. Tenth Edition, corrected and enlarged.
8vo, 21s.

LONDON MEDICAL GAZETTE.
The No. of this Journal for May 7th will contain the first of a
COMPLETE COURSE of LECTURES on
SURGERY, by FRANCIS B. COOPER, Esq., F.R.S., Lecturer on Surgery at
Guy's Hospital. At the same time will be commenced the publication of a
COURSE of LECTURES on the DISEASES
of INFANCY and CHILDHOOD, by Dr. CHARLES WEST, Lecturer on Mid-
wifery, &c. at the Middlesex Hospital.

London: LONGMAN, BROWN, GREEN, and LONGMANS.

NEW WORK BY MISS PARDOE.

Now ready, in 3 vols. 8vo, with numerous Portraits and other Engravings, 2l. 2s. neatly bound,
LOUIS THE FOURTEENTH,
AND
THE COURT OF FRANCE in the SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

By JULIA PARDOE,
Author of "The City of the Sultan," &c.

"A delightful work—uniting the lively and graphic spirit of a French memoir with much of the reflection and thought-
fulness of an English history."—*Athenaeum.*
"We do not know of any work in the language which tells the same things so well, nor so prettily. Its place in the
library-shelf should be between the French historians and the French novelists—stating many things as truly as the
former, and telling most things as pleasantly and agreeably as the latter."—*Morning Herald.*
"Miss Pardoe's delightful work gives us what we had not before—a complete, life-like, and richly-coloured portrait
of the French monarchy and the French court, in their most palmy and flourishing days."—*Morning Chronicle.*
"Miss Pardoe eschews political matters and confines herself to what may be called the gossip of the period, detailing
the private life of the sovereign, sketching the characters of the courtiers by whom he was surrounded, and chronicling
the various mistresses who, from the beginning to the end of his life, enchained his passions. The work is, therefore, not
a history of the Sovereign, but a life of the Man."—*Morning Post.*
"Miss Pardoe has here given us an impression of the reign of Louis XIV. in its exact form and true colours. No one
has so well pictured the man and shewn the nature that lay hid beneath his imposing exterior."—*Britannia.*
"A more amusing production could hardly be fancied."—*Literary Gazette.*
"A most delightful history of the eventful age of Louis le Grand. As we read, warriors, churchmen, statesmen, poets,
and artists, crowd the scene, and render almost too rich the page."—*Weekly Chronicle.*
"The thanks of the reading public in general are due to Miss Pardoe for an accession to our literature of a work as
eminently useful as it is delightful; it is, in fact, the philosophy of history which she has unconsciously appropriated to
herself, for in the domestic history of the court of Louis XIV. will be found the key to those public events by which Europe
was agitated."—*New Quarterly Review.*

RICHARD BENTLEY, New Burlington Street,
Publisher in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

NEW WORK BY THE AUTHOR OF "FATHER DARCY," "EMILIA WYNDHAM," &c.

Now ready, in 2 vols. 8vo, with Portraits of ADMIRAL COLIGNI and his Brothers, CHARLES IX., FRANCES DE CONDE,
CATHERINE DE MEDICIS, MARGARET DE VALOIS, JEANNE D'ALBRET, from Original Paintings in the Collections of
the DUKE OF SUTHERLAND and EARL AMHERST, and numerous other Engravings, 1l. 10s. bound.

THE PROTESTANT REFORMATION IN FRANCE;

OR,
THE HISTORY OF THE HUGUENOTS.

By the Author of "Emilia Wyndham," "Father Darcy," "The Two Old Men's Tales," &c.

"The object of this Work has been to relate a domestic story, not to undertake a political history,—to display the vir-
tues, errors, sufferings, and experiences of individual men,—rather than the affairs of Consistories or the intrigues of
Cabinets, consequent upon the great struggle to diffuse the principles of the Reformed Religion in France."—*Author's*
Preface.
"An able and painstaking Work; the result of considerable reading, with a distinct purpose, which has induced a
definite mode of treatment, and caused the introduction of more intellectual topics than has usually been the case in
books of this kind."—*Spectator.*

RICHARD BENTLEY, New Burlington Street,
Publisher in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

NEW NOVEL BY THE AUTHOR OF "WIDOWS AND WIDOWERS,"
"RAGLAND CASTLE," "THE CHEVALIER," &c.

Just ready, in 3 vols. post 8vo,

TRACY; OR, THE APPARITION.

By Mrs. THOMSON,
Author of "Widows and Widowers," "Ragland Castle," "The Chevalier," &c.

RICHARD BENTLEY, New Burlington Street.

NEW NOVEL BY MRS. TROLLOPE.

Now ready, in 3 vols. post 8vo,

THE THREE COUSINS.

A Novel.

By Mrs. TROLLOPE,
Author of "Father Eustace," "The Barnabys," &c.

HENRY COLBURN, Publisher, 13 Great Marlborough Street.

Printed by CHARLES RICHMOND, of Number 51 Liverpool Street, King's Cross, in the County of Middlesex, Printer, GRONOV LUTY, of Number 1 (Or-
rington Terrace, Chesham Road, in the County of Surrey, Printer, and FRANCIS BARNETT FRANKLIN, of Paradise Row, Stoke Newington
in the County of Middlesex, Printer, at their Printing Office, Great New Street, Peckham Lane, in the Parish of Saint Bride, in the City of London; and
published by WILLIAM ARNOLD SCOTT, of Number 15 South Molton Street, in the Parish of Saint George, Hanover Square, in the County of
Gloucester, Publisher, at the LITERARY GAZETTE OFFICE, Number 7, Wellington Street, Strand, in the precinct of the Savoy in the County of
County of Middlesex, on Saturday, April 21, 1847.—Agents for New York: Wiley and Putnam, 161 Broadway.